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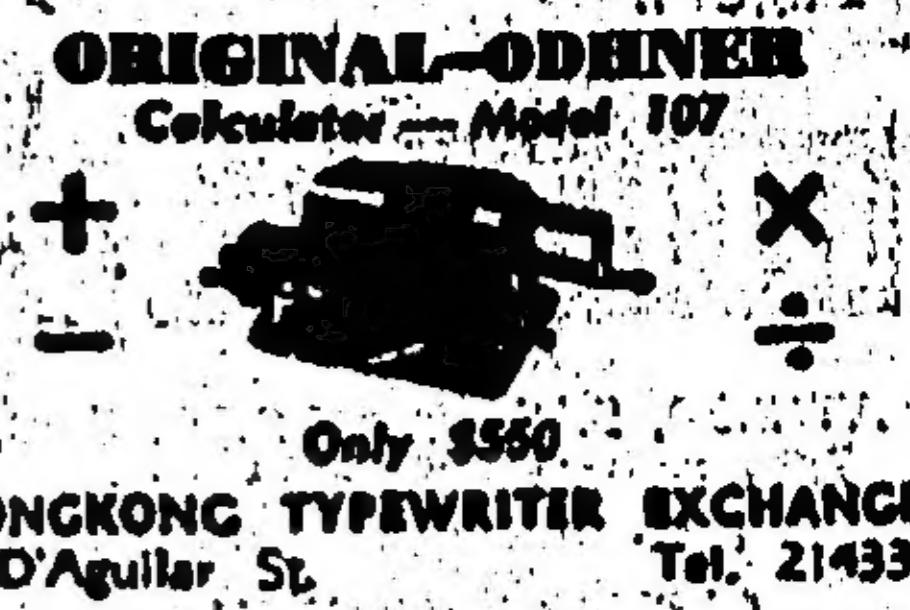
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Egyptian Situation

Factions Riot In Cairo

Cairo, Mar. 25.

Police opened fire today on students demonstrating against Vice-Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser and the National Guidance Minister, Major Salah Salem, in Heliopolis, near here. The Police also used tear gas bombs.

Several students were wounded in the leg by Police fire, officials at Ilmeh University said tonight. The University was now calm again after the day's disturbances.

Demonstrations by National Guardsmen and other groups broke out tonight in Cairo supporting demands that the military junta retain the power it took in overthrowing Farouk's government on July 23, 1952.

France-Press and United Press.

NAGUIB WINS

Cairo, Mar. 25.

General Mohammed Naguib has won his struggle for a return to democratic life in Egypt and is likely to offer himself for election as President of the new Republican regime.

Indications here tonight are that the Egyptian people will confirm him in office as the country's outstanding leader.

Mr Warbey's questioning of the American policy of "massive retaliation" on Tuesday prompted a statement by Sir Winston on the "stupendous problems and perils" of the hydrogen bomb.

SOMBRE STATEMENT

In the Tuesday debate, Sir Winston spoke sombrely of the "overwhelming consequences of developments which are taking place." He also indicated he is still willing to meet the other big power chiefs provided a meeting has a chance of success.

Mr Warbey's question today made it necessary for Sir Winston to make a statement of policy.

The Socialist Member also asked the President of the Board of Trade "Whether, in view of the danger arising from radioactive particles generated by the hydrogen bomb explosions, he will immediately ban all imports of fish products caught in Pacific waters?"

They also ended land reform.

So Egyptian party politics will be given a new start in a cleaner atmosphere.

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The revolutionary movement had been losing ground recently. General Naguib's latest success shows he has gauged the public pulse more accurately than his younger military colleagues.

PIT DISASTER

London, Mar. 25.

Forty-five miners were killed in a pit disaster in Chorzow in Poland, Warsaw radio said tonight.

NO SURVIVORS

Nairobi, Mar. 25.

The Colonial government said today there were no survivors of the six-man crew of a Lincoln bomber which crashed in territory infested with Mau Mau terrorists on Monday night. Further details were not immediately available.

The plane crashed during a night bombing raid on the Mau Mau.—United Press.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Salaries Report

WHILE the Salaries Commission report may not satisfy everyone who hoped or expected to benefit from its recommendations, the painstaking manner in which the Commission carried out its complicated task is perfectly apparent, and none will seriously deny that the broad principles adopted for the investigation were sound and realistic. The three most important objectives which the Commission has endeavoured to attain are: (a) consolidation of a fair and practicable percentage of HCL into basic pay; (b) application of a common cost of living index for computing future HCL allowances; (c) standardization of salary scales throughout Government departments. An additional proposed benefit for the lower bracket employees is a monthly rent allowance pending the provision of housing accommodation. There is nothing revolutionary or unique about consolidated salaries: the system has for some considerable time past been employed by many of the Colony's leading business firms, and if Government accepts this recommendation (which, in view of the Commission's terms of reference it surely must) it will merely be putting its employees in line with many others in private business houses.

MANIFESTLY it was not the principle of consolidation which caused any worry to the Commission, but the extent to which consolidation should be applied, particularly as with some Government workers the system is already operative, and because it was evident from the start that variations in its applicability were inevitable. In the final analysis the element of consolidation fluctuates from a minimum of 6% to a maximum of 26%, the average being 15%—perhaps not quite so generous as the lower income groups might consider to be their due. Yet it is doubtful whether any other sort of allocation could have been recommended without upsetting the equilibrium which the Commission quite properly believes must be sustained. The overall benefits of the consolidation scheme, not the least being increased pensions for local staff, must not be discounted, however, even if the percentages appear to be relatively small.

UNDoubtedly one of the most sensible recommendations in the abolition of the Food and Fuel Index for computing high cost of living allowances, and the application to all grades of employees the Retail Price Index. The food and fuel index has long been utterly unrealistic to the Colony's daily living costs; the retail price index is more comprehensive and therefore more accurate. This recommendation also benefits those who most need it—the lower income groups, and we would suggest that failure to implement this proposal would nullify to some extent the value of the consolidation scheme. The Commission makes no estimate as to the cost to the taxpayers of its proposals; that, understandably, becomes the task of the Treasury. But until this has been computed the public will probably withhold either full approbation or marked disapproval of the recommendations. The report, however, merits appreciation for its sober reasoning and obvious endeavour to keep recommendations within the bounds of practicability.

RUSSIA DECLARES E. GERMANY A SOVEREIGN STATE

Occupation Regime To Be Dissolved

Russian Troops To Protect Security'

BERLIN, MAR. 25. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE END OF THE OCCUPATION REGIME IN COMMUNIST EAST GERMANY AND DECLARED EAST GERMANY A SOVEREIGN STATE CONDUCTING ITS OWN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SOVIET TROOPS WILL CONTINUE TO BE "TEMPORARILY STATIONED" IN EAST GERMANY, ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET DECLARATION PUBLISHED BY THE EAST GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ADN.

"The (East) German Democratic Government is to have the freedom to decide by itself on its interior and exterior relations, including the question of relations with West Germany," the declaration said.

"Russian troops would remain stationed in East Germany and Russia would retain those functions springing from its duties in protecting security and those resulting from four-Power agreements."

The East German Government has pledged itself to acknowledge the duties resulting from the Potsdam Agreement and those in connection with the temporary stationing of Soviet troops on East German territory, the declaration said.

The functions of the Soviet High Commissioner in Germany are restricted to questions related to security and keeping of contacts with the United States, British and French authorities in Germany as far as all-German questions are concerned.—Reuter.

REASON FOR MOVE

Berlin, Mar. 25. Russia granted East Germany full "sovereignty" today, but announced that Soviet troops would remain there temporarily.

East Germany will assume the status of a full Soviet satellite with the right to demand diplomatic recognition from other countries.

The Communist news agency ADN said Russia decided to make the major diplomatic move because the recent Berlin conference failed to settle the future of Germany.

River Banks Breached To Save City From Floods

Baghdad, Mar. 25.

Units of the Iraqi Army tonight breached river banks around the capital at four points in an attempt to save the city from inundation as the raging Tigris River threatened to reach the highest flood peak ever recorded.

A government communiqué said the situation would be "extremely dangerous" from noon tomorrow for several days, despite the emergency breaching of the banks.

It was the first time since 1906, when river gauge records were established, that the Tigris and its tributaries flooded simultaneously.

The Diyalas and Gater Zab Rivers already had beaten the previous record, and the Tigris was fast moving towards its previous high.

The government was strengthening dykes, skirmishing the city against the expected inundation of water flowing inland through the breach.

The declaration made it clear that Soviet troops in East Germany would "retain security functions with the right to insure compliance with Big Four agreements on Germany".

Russia's announcement said that, in view of the failure of the Berlin conference to settle the German question, "the government of the USSR deems it necessary to take steps now before the unification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty, steps which meet the interests of the German people."

With West Germany still under the control of the United States, Britain and France, the Soviet announcement added that the occupation statutes drafted by the West "are incompatible with democratic principles and the national rights of the German people."

The Soviet move had been predicted, but the declaration coincided with the refusal of the Western powers to allow East Germany the right to draft troops before the European Army treaty is ratified.

Russia's announcement also coincided with the first public acknowledgment by East Germany that its Soviet-trained "police force" actually is an army. British officials estimated the size of the force at about 177,000 men.

In return for its "full sovereignty," ADN said, East Germany promised to remain a "peace-loving and democratic State," a phrase which the Reds use to describe a Communist country.—United Press.

WANT ERA OF PEACE

Paris, Mar. 25. The Ambassador, M. George Vinogradov, was reported here tonight to have said that Russia is willing to accept Europe's aim now, but "we want to protect our country."

The government in announcing the breaches promised compensation for farmlands and loss of crops.—United Press.



St. Patrick's Day Scene



This charming picture was taken last week at St Patrick's Day ceremonies at Caterham Barracks when Irish Guardsmen attended a special parade. Cpl McNeice is seen presenting shamrock to 21-month-old Margaret Doyle, who receives the emblem with becoming dignity.

BAN H-BOMB TESTS PROPOSAL

London, Mar. 25. A British Socialist today proposed that the chiefs of state of the United States, Britain and Russia meet to ban further hydrogen bomb tests until international talks are held outlawing mass-destruction weapons.

Mr William Warbey (Lab) proposed in the House of Commons that the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, meet with President Eisenhower and the Soviet Premier, Mr Georgi Malenkov.

He suggested the meeting "in view of the unknown and uncontrollable effects of the hydrogen bomb."

The three-power meeting would seek "postponement of any further such explosion pending international discussions for control and abolition under proper conditions and supervision of all weapons of mass destruction," Mr Warbey said.

Indications here tonight are that the Egyptian people will confirm him in office as the country's outstanding leader.

General Naguib and his supporters have won all along the line, despite the opposition with the military junta led by the Deputy Premier, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Rule by the junta will end in July; there will be a rapid return to party politics, army leaders have abandoned plans to form a new political party to fight the June elections to a constituent assembly.

A prominent Egyptian commented tonight: "We are on the road back to the old days."

A DIFFERENCE

But observers felt that it would be a return to party political life with an important difference.

The Revolution leaders got rid of King Farouk and the corrupting influence of the Palace. They dissolved political parties and punished those leaders found guilty of malpractices against the interests of the country.

They also ended land reform, through agrarian reform.

So Egyptian party politics will be given a new start in a cleaner atmosphere.

New leaders are bound to appear, though it will not be surprising if familiar figures of the Farouk regime—such as the Wafid leader Mustafa El Nahas—are still destined to play a part in shaping Egypt's future.

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MAJOR CLASH ON EDC EXPECTED

French Ministers Want Debate To Begin Earlier

Paris, Mar. 25. A major clash is expected within a fortnight in the French Cabinet over the ratification of the European Army Treaty (EDC).

Senior Ministers, who support EDC, are planning to press the Government to propose to Parliament before Easter a date for the start of the long-delayed ratification debate, political quarters said in Paris tonight.

The Ministers include Moderate Conservative Paul Reynaud and M. Pierre Henri Teitgen, a Popular Republican who is both Deputy Premiers.

But the Gaullist Ministers have threatened to resign if the Government takes any precipitate action over ratification before France's prerequisite conditions — settlement of the Saar problem and the Anglo-American guarantees — have been fulfilled.

Political quarters here did not rule out the possible collapse of Prime Minister Joseph Laniel's Government over the issue.

The pro-European Army wing of the French Cabinet feels the Government should face the situation squarely and propose to Parliament to start ratification debate in mid-May, informed quarters said.

General Charles De Gaulle, one of France's foremost opponents of European army, announced today he would hold a press conference on April 7.

He was expected to launch another violent attack against the six-nation project.

SOCIALIST DEFENDS

Former Socialist Prime Minister Felix Gouin today came out in defence of EDC in the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Rejection of EDC might lead to reversal of France's foreign policy, he said.

If EDC was turned down, the North Atlantic Pact countries will propose German entry into NATO.

"Put no majority is conceivable on this point in the French Parliament," M. Gouin said.

He was replying to his fellow member, ex-Defence Minister M. Jules Moch, who is an outspoken opponent of EDC.

Such a two-fold French refusal, M. Gouin said, would isolate France and strengthen isolationism in the United States which would be of a deadly consequence for Europe.

Another Socialist supporter of EDC, M. Jean Le Bratt, told the committee if Germany was not re-formed and the United States found itself unable to defend Europe, the Americans might be obliged, in case of war, to destroy Europe's economic power to prevent it from falling into Soviet hands.

LANIEL'S VIEW

M. Lanier has taken the stand that the Government would not ask Parliament to open the ratification debate before France's conditions had been met.

Some pro-European army Ministers are hampered in their bid to seek ratification by the current deadlock in the Franco-German Saar negotiations.

Foreign Minister M. Bidault is reported to have told the Cabinet the negotiations would surely take a long time.

He went as far as to say that the talks might last another three months before a solution was found.

But Parliamentary quarters are discussing M. Robert Schuman's proposal that the National Assembly should go ahead with a debate without waiting for settlement of the Saar problem.

According to M. Schuman the EDC would only enter into force when the Saar issue is solved.—Reuters.

LINECOLN, Georgia, Mar. 25. A hound puppy received as a gift set 13-year-old Robert Matthews up in business. He raised the hound, sold her puppies for \$18, bought a sow and sold her pigs, bought two calves which he raised and sold, and bought two Herefords.—United Press.

**Expelled South African MP**

Jap Trade With China "No Solution" Says MacMahon Ball

New York, Mar. 25.

The Professor of Political Science at Melbourne University, Mr. W. MacMahon Ball, questioned today whether Japanese trade with Communist China would solve Japan's economic problems.

Writing in the liberal weekly, "The Nation," he said that increased trade with Red China would be "of great importance" to Japan, but doubted that it would be the economic panacea that "some influential leftists" in Japan have pictured.

"It seems to me to be still uncertain whether Communist China would be prepared to trade with Japan to the extent that would enable Japan to become an economically and politically independent force in Asia," he wrote.

Mr. MacMahon Ball said, "It would surely be impetuous and unrealistic for the Japanese Government to fling off the American embrace until it has a firm and sizable Peking trade agreement in its pocket."

He was a British Commonwealth member of the Allied Control Commission in Japan in the early years of the occupation. He returned to Japan recently after being absent since 1947, and wrote the article in Tokyo.

TWO BILLS

"I think it is true that Japan has neither the will nor the power to review an aggressive militarism in the near future," he said. "But the foreign policy of the more distant future is likely to reflect the domestic changes that take place in the meantime."

He cited two bills now before the Diet as examples of the pattern of the change. One is the government-backed measure to impose restrictions on political activities of school teachers; the other, also sponsored by the government, would re-establish centralised police control, a system he called "well adapted to an authoritarian regime."

Mr. MacMahon Ball said public reaction to the Japanese shipping scandals had produced "a revision" against the whole idea of parliamentary government and a yearning for the strong, honest patriot who will send corrupt politicians packing.—United Press.

PRACTICAL SCHEME

Many delegates from both Eastern and Western Europe emphasised the importance of working out a practical programme of work for all European co-operation in this field.

They suggested that standardisation of spare parts for arms machinery, reorganisation of quality standards and the furnishing of market surveys should be among subjects for early discussion.

All delegations pledged full support to the Committee. The Commission was to meet tonight to adopt its report to the Economic and Social Council.—Reuters.

New York Report Says Mao Tse-tung Back In Power In Communist China

New York, Mar. 25. Communist China's supreme leader, 60-year-old Mao Tse-tung, apparently is back at the same old stand.

It had been three months since Communist publications or broadcasts reported Mao's attendance at a public function, and speculation was rife that he was either seriously ill or dead.

But this week the New China News Agency said in a Peking dispatch that Mao, Chairman of the Central People's Government, had presided at the first meeting of a Committee delegate to write a new national constitution.

The dispatch took on unusual significance since it was played up in especially large type by Red newspapers.

The only other recent report on Mao had come on March 16 when it was announced that he had sent birthday greetings to Kim Du-bong, President of the Standing Committee of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly.

Speculation about Mao's "illness" was heightened by rumours that a high-level purge was about to sweep Red China. The latter rumours gained impetus a month ago as a result of a speech by a man regarded as a possible rival to Mao.

Meanwhile, during his absence from the public eye, many of his functions were taken over by the younger, more energetic Liu.

Mao has pushed Red China's land reform programme, which ran head-on into the ancient landlord system and has not been successful.

Liu, on the other hand, is the tough-willed organiser of China's labour groups and a strong supporter of industrialisation.

At today's Red Chinese leaders, Liu is believed to be the most pro-Russian.—United Press.

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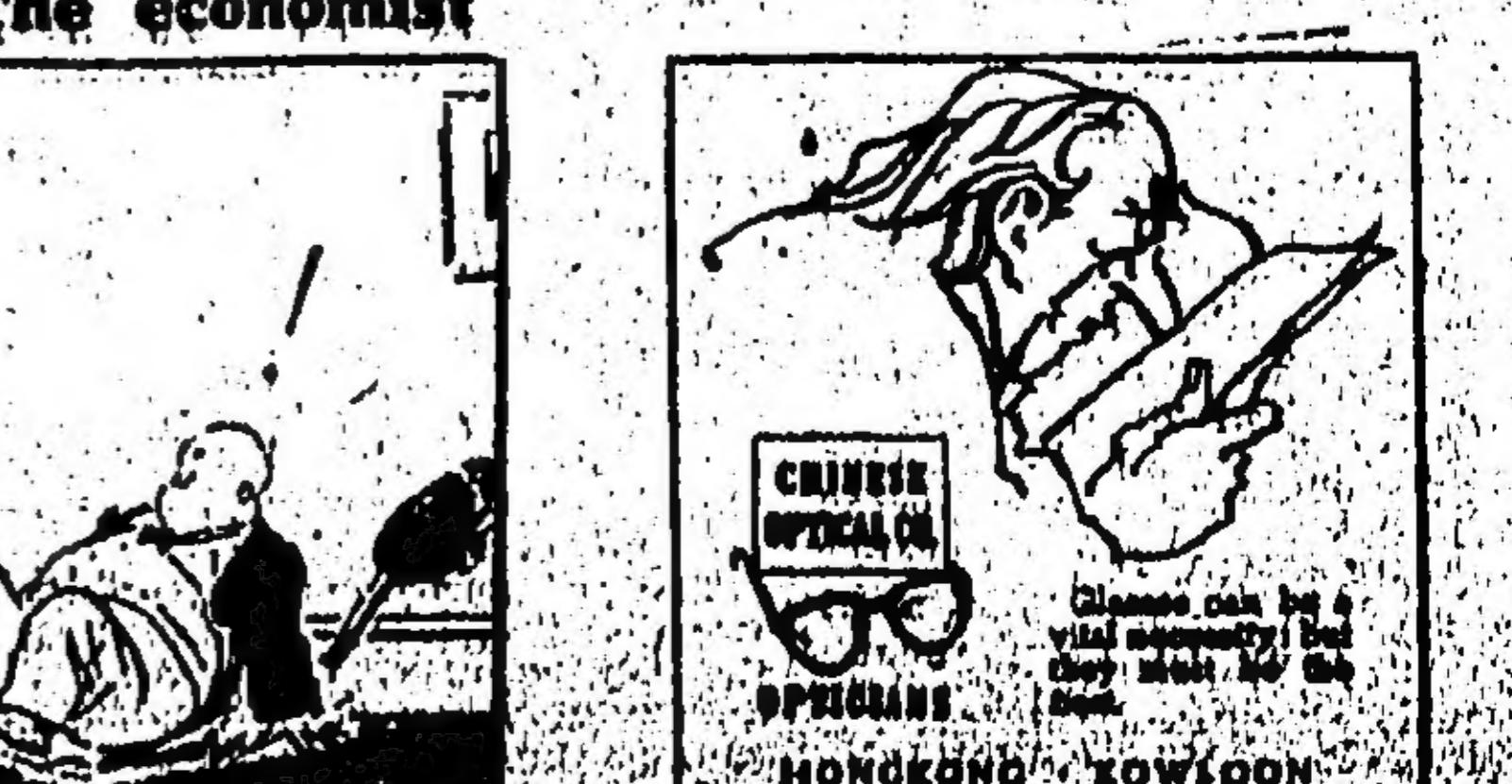
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The Economist

Mounting Criticism Of H-Bomb Tests

US Warning To Arabs And Israel

United Nations, Mar. 25. United States Ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., warned both the Arab states and Israel today in the U.N. Security Council that they would suffer most if they "bring the house down upon themselves" by disregarding United Nations efforts to establish peace in Palestine.

Mr. Lodge spoke in support of a New Zealand resolution which calls upon Egypt to comply with a 1951 resolution ordering an end to restrictive measures against shipping bound for Israel.

But he said that all interested parties in the Palestine dispute have failed at times to live up to U.N. decisions and warned solemnly "None of us can stand alone."

Mr. Lodge was the spokesman for the Egyptian delegation which gripped Japan recently after fishing boats were showered with radioactive "death dust" from a hydrogen explosion on March 1.

Egypt charges that Egypt has violated the general armistice agreement by extending the right of search and seizure of Israel-bound vessels which pass through the Canal and Egyptian waters.

Egypt has argued that she is justified in such action under international law and by demands of self-defence since the general armistice did not terminate the state of war in Palestine.

Egypt's REJECTION

Mr. Lodge spoke in support of the New Zealand resolution which Egypt has declared "will be energetically rejected."

Mr. Lodge said the 1951 resolution ordering Egypt to cease shipping restrictions was based on the armistice agreement "which has had one of its principal purposes the promotion of a permanent peace in Palestine. The basic issues today are the same as were considered then."

In our opinion nothing has happened since 1949 when the armistice agreement was signed or since 1951 when the resolution was adopted to alter their validity or significance to the peace of the area."

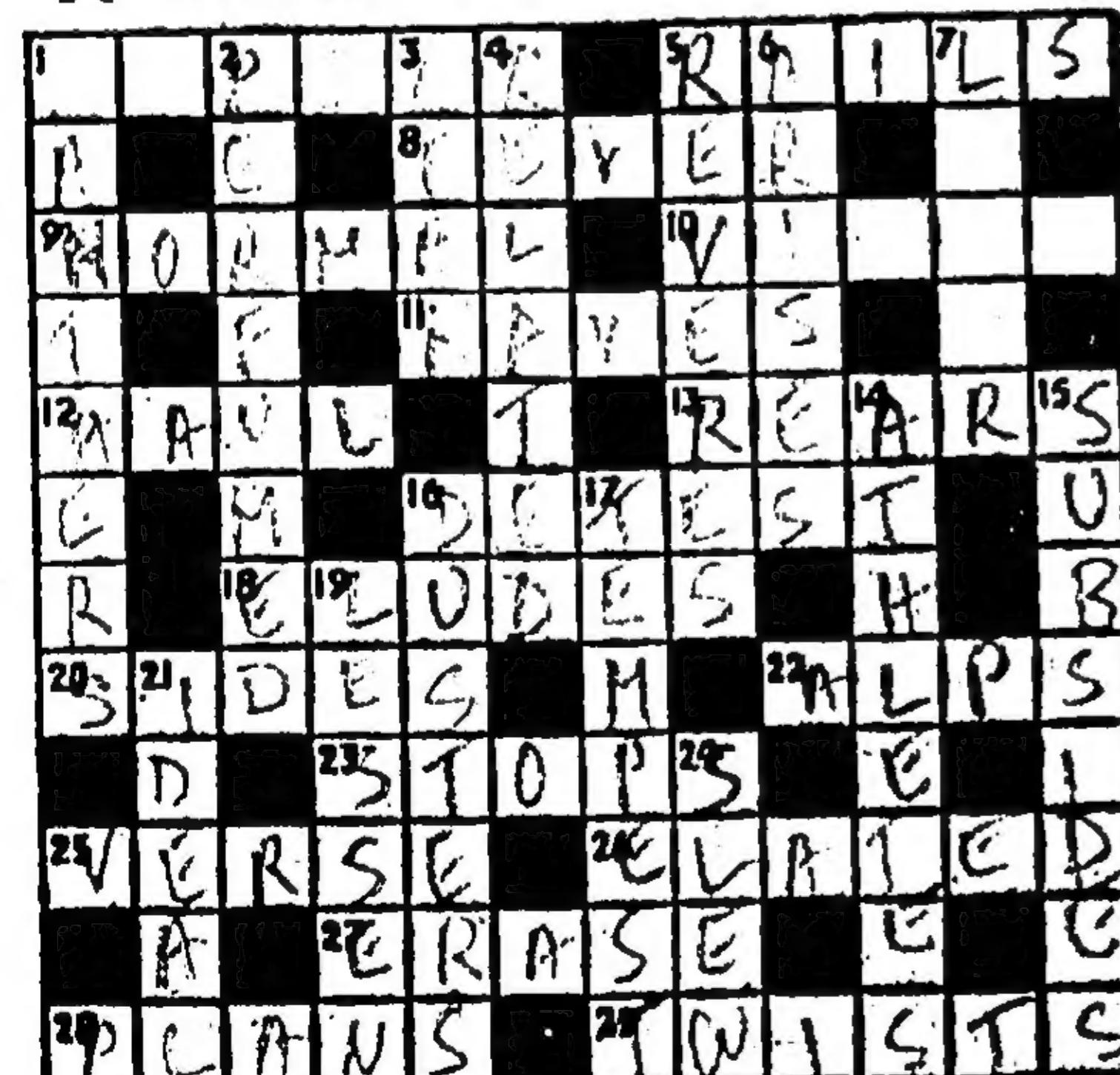
We must say that by disregarding the collective efforts of the United Nations the parties bring the house down upon themselves; it will be they who suffer most. This may seem like a strong statement but consider it well.

He spoke for 10 minutes and was followed by other speakers—United Press.

JORDAN'S OPPOSITION

United Nations, Mar. 26. The Jordan Government opposes any conference with Israel outside the Mixed Armistice Commission, according to a cable sent by the Jordan Foreign Ministry to United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. —France-Presse.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- Tree (6).
- Gates (5).
- Hectic state (5).
- Ordinary (6).
- Watch (5).
- Talks angrily (5).
- Pull (4).
- Brings up (5).
- Looch (6).
- Dodges (6).
- Teams (6).
- Mountains (4).
- Coses (6).
- Poetry (5).
- Highly pleased (6).
- Rue Out (8).
- Schemes (6).
- Twines (6).
- YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Spread, 5 Blind, 6 Torn, 9 Solid, 11 Infat, 12 Lament, 14 Anom, 16 Laden, 18 Parts, 19 Sere, 20 Leader, 24 Singe, 25 Reduce, 26 Reef, 27 Dregs, 28 Stream, Down: 1 Snar, 2 Roll, 3 Atom, 4 Domic, 5 Braille, 6 Intrude, 7 Darning, 10 Daunt, 12 Opposed, 14 Aranage, 16 Coid, 17 Armed, 18 Spate, 21 Det, 22 Rove, 23 Deceit.

But Trials Will Continue, Washington Says "THE NEXT ONE MAY BE MIGHTIER THAN EVER"

"Geiger Counters For All Trawlers"

Vienna, Mar. 25. All fishing boats of the future may have to carry geiger counters in case they net radio-active fish, according to Professor Hans Thirring of Vienna University Physics Institute.

"It would be too expensive for every housewife to keep a geiger counter in her kitchen, but one per ship would not cost much," the Professor said today.

He was commenting on the "atomic fish scare" which gripped Japan recently after fishing boats were showered with radioactive "death dust" from a hydrogen explosion on March 1.

Professor Thirring—one of the world's greatest nuclear science experts, said the danger of radioactive fish swimming from the scene of an explosion and being caught in distant waters made it necessary for precautions in future.

Atomic dust—fine grained sand impregnated with radio-active iodine and strontium—might be more dangerous than the atom bomb itself, Professor Thirring pointed out.

A war-like Government could spray the radioactive dust on a great industrial area, forcing complete evacuation without destroying a single house or injuring one person. Nobody would suffer if they left within 24 hours.

An area made uninhabitable in this way would be no obstacle to advancing troops merely passing through, Professor Thirring said.

Estimates showed that by exploding a large hydrogen bomb covered by a thick cobalt layer, enough radio-active cobalt would be produced to bring death to all organic life on earth.—China Mail Special.

Given Freedom

Cairo, Mar. 26. Dr Hassan Hodeiby, supreme guide of the outlawed Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, and several hundred other members of the organisation, were released from arrest last night. Military Headquarters here announced.—Reuter.

Mounting protests from Britain and Japan over the unexpectedly big blast of the March 1 hydrogen bomb test at Bikini Atoll have not so far altered United States plans to continue tests in the Pacific with weapons comparable to or mightier than the Bikini hydrogen bomb.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington obliquely confirmed reports that new hydrogen tests were coming.

He referred to a commission announcement of March 1—when the immensely powerful hydrogen bomb was exploded in the Marshall Islands—saying "this is the first of a series of tests."

The spokesman added to-day when reports of British and Japanese newspaper protests were read to him: "There is no suggestion that the series of tests mentioned in the March 1 announcement will not be able to test them."

Other sources suggested a further test might have been called because of astonishment about the force of the March 1 detonation and the size of the mushroom cloud.

Official statements about greater precautions in future tests made it almost certain that nuclear weapons would be exploded.

Additional steps to reassure the Japanese against the danger of radiation following a "fall-out" of atomic ash on Japanese soil included extension of the prohibited area to a radius of 450 miles and greatly increased air patrols to keep ships and planes warned.

President Eisenhower told his press conference yesterday that new precautions must be taken.

Something happened on March 1 which had not happened before and surprised the president, he said.

FELL FAR BELOW

It was understood the scientists based their underestimate of the force of the March explosion on the first exploratory test of a hydrogen device in the autumn of 1952 and subsequent laboratory studies.

This estimate was revised upwards before the actual explosion, one press report said, but even so fell far below the power now believed to have been released.

This report said the force of the bomb was computed to be at least 14 megatons—equivalent to the explosion of 14 million tons of TNT.

The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima had an energy release of 20,000 tons of TNT.

Further experiments in the 1954 series are expected to include detonations of various sorts of fissionable (atomic) and thermonuclear (hydrogen) devices, some too powerful to be tested at the Nevada proving grounds.

INVESTIGATION

The committee in the meantime has begun an investigation to determine whether adequate safety and security precautions were taken by the scientists and military authorities for the March 1 H. bomb explosion.

The unexpected fury of the hydrogen bomb has shocked the American public and officials into a realization of what nuclear war might mean and brought renewed demands for wider information.

George Sokolsky, Hearst newspaper columnist, summed up this reaction: "The most recent tests with the hell bomb in the Pacific should frighten everyone. The radius of that bomb was so wide that 450 miles has now been set as its outer periphery."

"Perhaps that fact would have been kept secret from the American people were it not that some Japanese fishermen were damaged during the tests...."

"Effective Defence Against Soviet Atomic Bombers"

Washington, Mar. 25. The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, said today after a top-secret briefing that America's continental air defence system would provide "effective defence" against Russian atomic bombers.

He made the statement after his Committee heard a two-hour report by Mr. Robert Sprague, an electrical manufacturer of North Adams, Massachusetts, who was given "extraordinary access" to secret reports. Other Senators said Mr. Sprague's report was the best they had ever heard on the subject.

He cautioned, however, that the United States could not buy "complete protection" from atomic attack even if "every resource in our country were put into its offence" and defence.

Other officials have said the vast majority of an attacking bomber force would go through the best defense.

Mr. Sprague, accompanied by a Senatorial delegation, will

present his report to President Eisenhower on Friday. While the specific contents of the report were not disclosed for security reasons, Senator Saltonstall said it "strongly supports the conclusion that the specific programmes now under way combine to constitute a sound overall continental defence programme."

He cautioned, however, that the United States could not buy "complete protection" from atomic attack even if "every resource in our country were put into its offence" and defence.

Other officials have said the vast majority of an attacking bomber force would go through the best defense.

The United States is spending

more for continental defence this year than ever before, about \$500,000,000, more than last year. The money is being used to provide more interceptors and more anti-aircraft guided missile battalions.

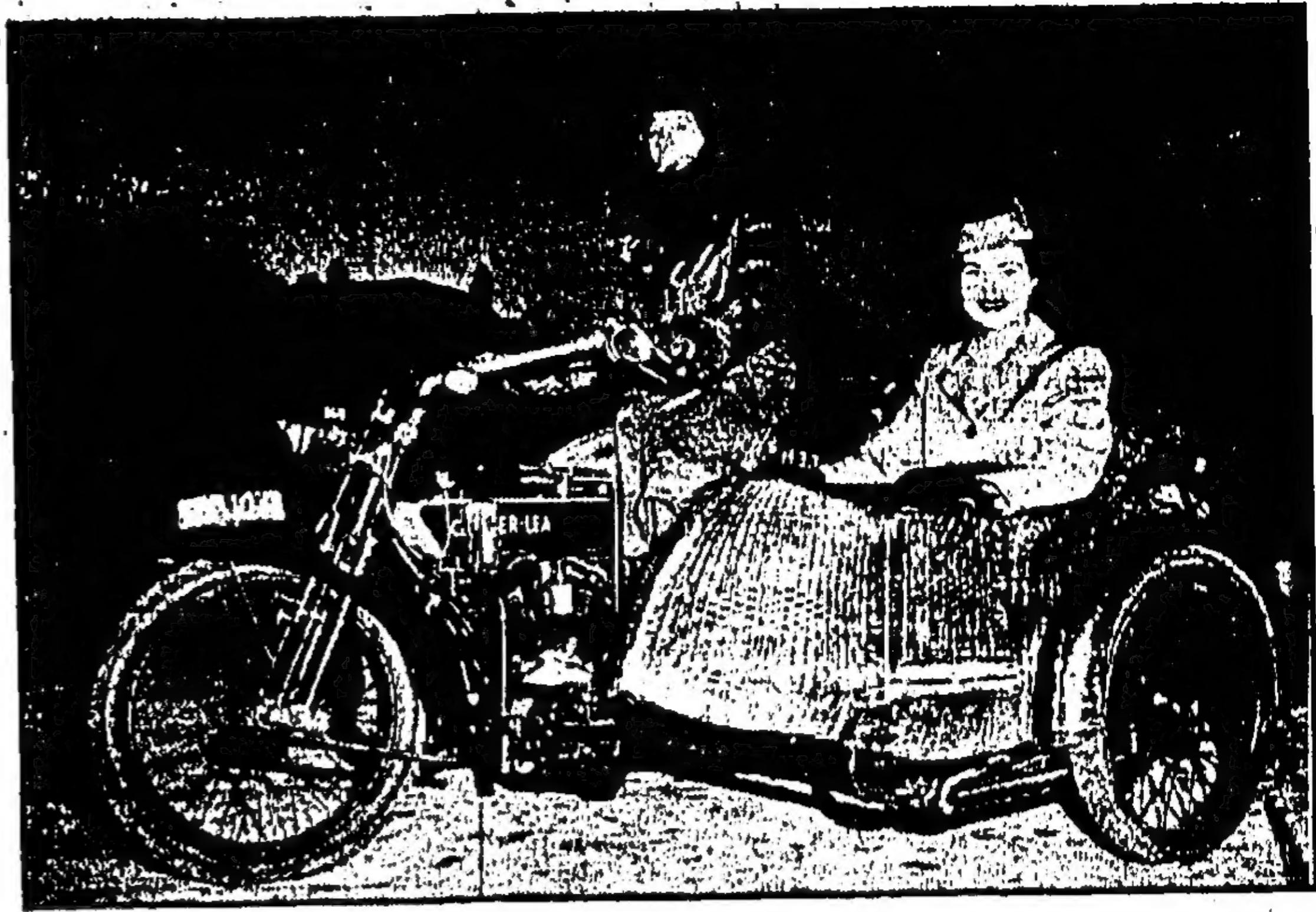
The programme also calls for earlier warning of attack from radar stations ringing the U.S. and Canada and the quick return of populations in the event of attack against major cities.

On of the newest features of the anti-aircraft programme is the establishment of Nike guided missile bases near large cities.

However, General Matthew Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, told the Senate Committee the armed forces already had developed a plan to defend the United States.

H-BOMB TESTS

He Took This Outfit On The London To Brighton



In Western Australia Today

Strict Safeguards For Queen's Health As New Tour Starts

Adelaide, Mar. 26.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh today start their tour of Western Australia, where five new cases of Polio (infantile paralysis) yesterday brought the epidemic total to 306.

The Queen—for whom the tour arrangements have been extensively revised because of the outbreak—is in the best of health and spirits, it was stated last night.

150 Miles Of Film At Cannes

Cannes, Mar. 25.

An American film in CinemaScope "Beneath The Twelve-Mile Reef" and a delegation of Hollywood stars tonight opened the Seventh International Film Festival. A total of 36 nations and 115 motion pictures entered in this year's prize competition.

Mr. Peterson said he was confident that a proof system for the early alerting of civil defence authorities could be completed.—Reuter.

OUTLAW APPEAL

London, Mar. 26.

The President of the Methodist Conference, Dr. Donald Soper, today appealed to "all Christians everywhere to demand of their Governments that whatever the cost and whatever the dangers" atomic weapons be "entirely outlawed."

Dr. Soper said, "Scientists have apparently been surprised and non-plussed at the colossal explosion caused by the hydrogen bomb though I doubt whether in view of the terrible nature of the weapon they should have been surprised. I believe we are approaching in this atomic experiment a point of no return if we have not already reached it." Responsible statesmen, Dr. Soper added, "must take this new and terrible fact into immediate and serious consideration. I wish above all that the Christian Church could find a united voice at this critical moment in human history."

He went on: "The issue for humanity as a whole is so urgent that proposals to ban or abolish atomic and hydrogen bombs should be immediately accepted by every responsible human being."—France-Presse.

He has insisted that all anti-nuclear precautions must be "complete and absolute."

A "SAFE DISTANCE"

All police have been instructed that everyone must be kept at a "safe" distance from the Queen and that there must be no repetition of incidents in which children have dodged the guards and approached her.

Commander Steele Perkins will keep a special watch on the Queen to guard against her becoming overtired.

It was learned officially last night that the Royal party will not use a drop of Western Australian water, even in tea. All water used will come from the Gothic.

A consignment of meat, specially packed, has been flown from Melbourne to the Gothic in Fremantle.

The meat was not handled in Western Australia except by members of the Gothic's crew.

Polo specialists told Commander Steele Perkins that the risk of infection is greater from direct physical contact than respiratory contact, such as from sneezing or coughing.

The authorities are satisfied that the arrangements are now as safe as possible.—Reuter.

Warrant For UNESCO Employee

New York, Mar. 25.

United States Federal Judge Henry W. Goodard, tonight issued an arrest warrant against David Jeff, an American member of UNESCO staff in Paris, for his refusal to appear before a New York Federal Jury investigating espionage.

Or it can accept a carefully drafted compromise agreement, commercially acceptable to Western Oil Companies and palatable to Iranian public opinion, which has been inflamed by talk of foreign exploitation and "colonialism" for several years.

This would galvanise Iran's tottering economy, already rotted by oil revenues for nearly three years, with aid in the form of advances on future oil revenue.

Public opinion would be mollified since the Government's intention is to put this oil into road building, irrigation projects and housing development.

Enjoying the experience of an earlier form of travel is Air Hostess Lee Saxy of America taking a ride in a 1913 Chater-Lee motorcycle combination driven by Mr. Stanley Gilks. Mr. Gilks, who is a motorcycle dealer at Eckenham, Middlesex, entered the combination in the veterans motorcycle rally from London to Brighton. His beard and deerstalker hat help to recreate the period atmosphere.—Reuterphoto.

Will Iranian Deputies Support Oil Settlement?

Teheran, Mar. 25.

The opening of the new Iranian Parliament, the first since the overthrow of Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh last August, will bring a new and unpredictable force to bear upon the Iranian oil question.

The question which foreign observers in Teheran are asking is whether the new Majlis, the Lower House of Parliament, will give whole-hearted support to the Prime Minister, General Fazollah Zahedi, and his Cabinet colleagues who appear anxious to secure a satisfactory solution of the oil problem.

Government officials say that they are confident that provided that any agreement reached recognises the nationalisation laws and Iran's desire to own her oil wealth, Parliament will ratify it.

Western diplomats here are more cautious. They say that past Majlis have tended to concentrate rather on their internal differences than on getting to work on the vital task of moulding and ratifying legislation.

In the last 12 years, Iran has had five Majlis and 25 governments. One of the longest, and most effective, was that of Dr. Mossadegh.

Under his leadership, Iran achieved her nationalist ambitions in the oil nationalization which caused the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to evacuate its oil plants in the southern province of Khusistan.

The Iranian Parliament consists of two houses.

The lower house, or Majlis, is the dominant political force, since it can defeat the Government, whose members do not sit in the Majlis by a "no confidence" vote at any time by a simple majority.

The upper house, or Senate, which possesses no power of veto and seldom initiates legislation, is, in effect, an advisory council of elder statesmen.

Basically, the issues facing the 16th Majlis are clear-cut. It can reject any oil agreement proposed by the Government and deprive Iran of a considerable proportion of her national income.

Or it can accept a carefully drafted compromise agreement, commercially acceptable to Western Oil Companies and palatable to Iranian public opinion, which has been inflamed by talk of foreign exploitation and "colonialism" for several years.

This would galvanise Iran's tottering economy, already rotted by oil revenues for nearly three years, with aid in the form of advances on future oil revenue.

Public opinion would be mollified since the Government's intention is to put this oil into road building, irrigation projects and housing development.

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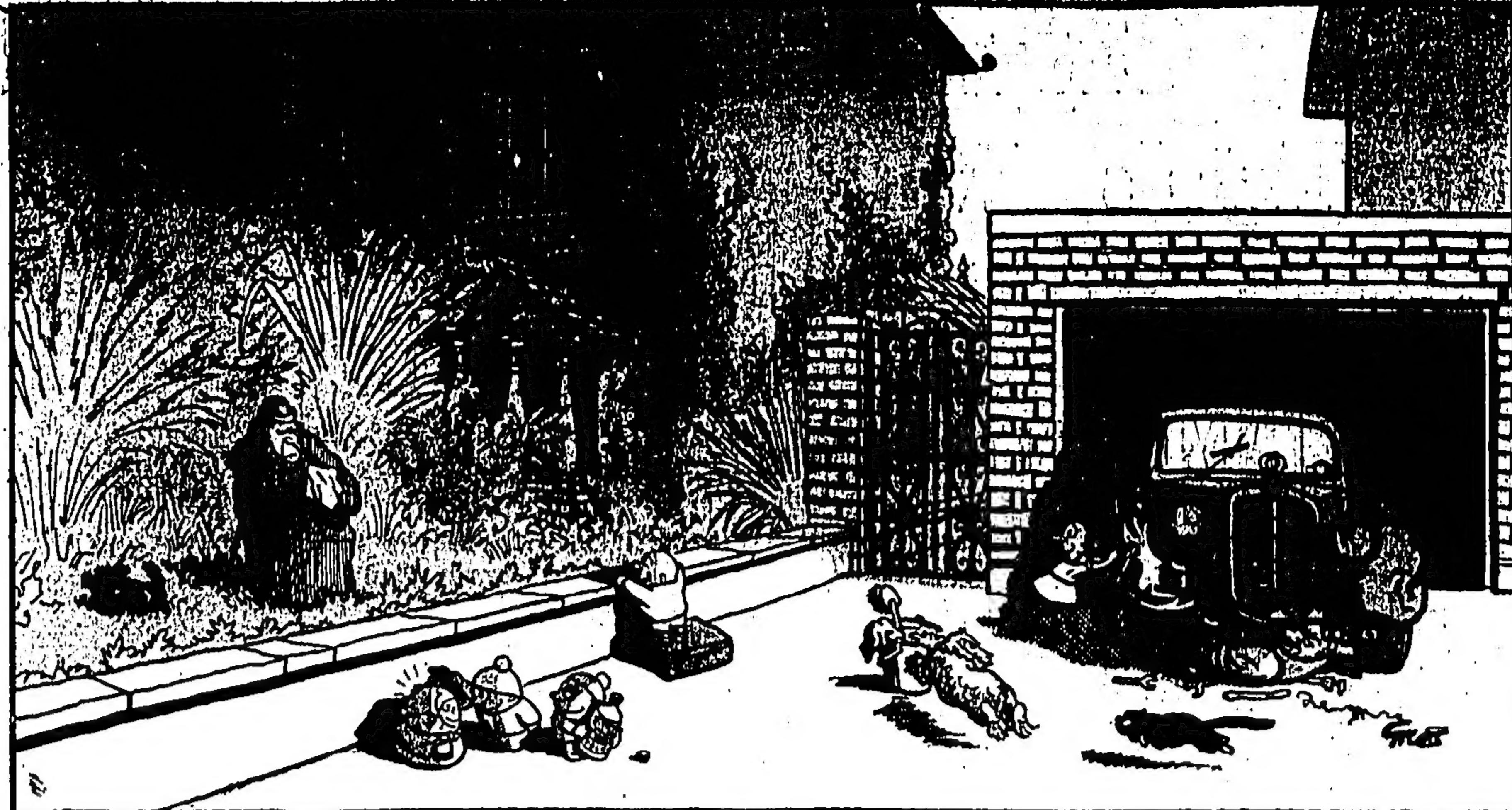
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FROM THE CUTTING OF NOTCHES TO THE SPLITTING OF ATOMS

100 YEARS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

By Peter Lovegrove

THE dignified Gothic building of the present Houses of Parliament at Westminster, with its forest of pinnacles, spires and towers, is only just over a hundred years old. The previous edifice, where Lords and Commons had held their meetings for nearly five centuries, was destroyed in a disastrous fire—caused by the carelessness of workmen burning old tally-sticks painstakingly notched by generations of civil servants.

The complicated and leisurely system of recording payments made to the Exchequer by cutting notches in a piece of elm wood and then splitting it actually survived until 1826. An 18th century document describes the procedure thus:

"Payments there to be made to the Teller, who writes a Bill thereto in Parchment, expressing the sum in letters, and throws it down through a Plue into the Tally Court, where the Tally Cutter makes a Tally thereof. Then the Auditor writes on the Tally a Duplicate of the Bill, and expresses the sum in Notches, and the Clerk of the Rolls enters the Bill in his Book; then the Scriptor Tallar reads the Tally, the Clerk of the Rolls looking in his Book to see how they agree; and thereon the Chamberlains strike the Tally, i.e. divide and separate it, and giving the Stock to the Party, keep the Foll themselves, and the Bill is taken away and filed by the Auditors."

Mr Wyr Griffith recalls this quaint system, and many other strange and entertaining details of how the Government's day-by-day business was conducted in bygone years, in his pamphlet "The British Civil Service, 1854-1954," just published to

celebrate the centenary of the Northcote-Trevelyan Report, which laid the foundations of the Civil Service as we know it today.

Some accounts were kept in Latin or in Roman numerals—which proved hard to balance. All other documents had to be copied by "casual writers," who were called "fourpenny's" or "tenpenny's" according to their hourly rates of pay. The Service was still fragmentary in character: officials were confined to the branch or office they entered; there was narrow departmentalism and waste of manpower.

The Civil Service Commission was formed in 1855 to examine candidates already nominated, and in 1870 came the introduction of the Open Competitive Examination. Order and uniformity were brought into the working methods of the Service under the increasing control of the Treasury. Typewritten gradually made their appearance, though the copying of letters by hand did not entirely disappear until World War One.

After 1919 came the setting up of the National Whitley Council, consisting of an official side made up of high officials, and a staff side drawn from representatives of Staff organisations and unions, which established the principle of joint consultation and practical co-operation in matters of recruitment, pay and working conditions.

In 1854, there were only 17,815 civil servants. Owing to the vast increase of work thrown on the Service by the great new measures of social legislation introduced by successive Parliaments, they had grown to 100,000 by the turn of the century, 160,000 by 1914, 387,000 by 1930, and 704,000, of which nearly half were women in April 1945. To-

day the figure has dropped to 657,365, but it refers to non-industrial staff only—the Post Office and the Service and Supply departments also employ about 430,000 industrial workers.

At the top of this pyramid are 5,000 Administrative staff, who advise Ministers on the formulation of new policy, and co-ordinate, administer and control the various departments.

"They are not public figures and their names rarely appear in the Press," says Mr Griffith. "They shun publicity and are content to remain, as far as the outside world is concerned, as a succession of Grey Eminences in the shadow of a series of Ministers of the Crown. Their hours of work are long and uncertain, their work travails home with them, and they cannot shed their responsibilities for any length of time."

Wide Range

NEXT in the hierarchy are 70,000 Executive class officials, whose work includes almost everything above routine and below formulation of policy, and professional, scientific and technical specialists whose activities extend "from splitting atoms to splitting hairs over a legal clause." There are about 100,000 Clerical Officers, and the Post Office, with its many ramifications, accounts for most of the remainder.

The range of occupations entrusted to the Civil Service is now so wide that it is no wonder the ordinary man finds difficulty in forming a mental picture of it," writes Mr Griffith. "Their duties range from issuing a passport to sealing postage stamps, from computing income tax liabilities to proving wills, from licensing imports to fight-

ing the Colorado beetle on our beaches. Births, deaths, marriage and divorce call them to action. They are concerned with pensions, health, explosives, bankruptcy, atomic energy, Doomsday Book, nylons, the Dollar Balance and the Water Guard. There are not many forms of human industry not represented in the list, except perhaps sport, composing music and telling fortunes."

Secretly Proud

"**T**HREE English," once said Professor Santayana, "wish to peck at their institutions and tolerate only such institutions as they can peck at." They certainly peck at civil servants, who are often ridiculed, joked about, and grumbled at. And yet the Service has a high reputation abroad, and there is a constant stream of foreign visitors who wish to study its methods and to mould their own into its pattern.

Since it is the envy of many countries, how can it be a butt in its own? Mr Griffith thinks that the answer is that however much they may abuse it, the English are secretly proud of their Civil Service: "The Jests and the grumbles are in part a defence mechanism, a protest against authority as such and a warning to it not to exceed its powers, the powers ultimately derived from the will of the people as spoken in Parliament... If the time ever comes when the English are unable to joke about their officials, it can only be because they are afraid to do so, and such an England is not one to look forward to."

THEY PROMOTE UNITY

By Irvin Wood

London. HOW do you go about promoting Commonwealth unity?

If you're Peter Baker, MP, you hire a brass band, write a letter to the Queen of Tonga, organise a hearty St George's Day rally—and raise £780,000 in cold, hard cash.

Then you throw a press conference.

Down in a basement dining room below the House of Commons more than a hundred rather bewildered reporters gathered for the official send-off.

They learned that the band had been saved for the St George's Day rally (April 23). They were told that the Queen of Tonga (less happily) had not yet answered the letter inviting her to join in the show.

But the cash was ready and waiting. Hard-headed bankers and insurance men had put up £750,000. And 30,000 other Englishman had each added a little more than £1 a piece to the pot.

Research committees (heavily sprinkled with bankers and insurance men) were now busy trying to find a way to spend the money, the conference learned.

Their Aim

Mr Baker was hopeful that the researches would come up with an answer soon.

Their aim is a project which will both yield a profit—and fire the imagination of the Commonwealth. Most likely, they will site it in an underdeveloped area whose government is in need of some capital. They particularly want a plan which investors throughout the Commonwealth can join.

The plan formed, the public will then be invited to subscribe some more money—and to share in the profits of the scheme.

Maybe you're still bewildered by all this?

Let's go back to the beginning. Mr Baker, Tory MP for South Norfolk, is one of the wartime dare devils who parachuted behind enemy lines and raised hell across Western Europe. He went to Holland, made life pretty hot for Hitler's men, won an MC—and spent a long time in a concentration camp.

In civilian life, he is a successful publisher and author.

He decided, just after the Coronation, that now was the time for a new plan to unite the Commonwealth.

Got Help

And so, with some friends, he formed the "Company of Commonwealth Venturers" and asked the public to help. He was surprised when he got 30,000 letters back—full of money. But thus supported, he went to the bankers and insurance men. He got them to put up the £750,000 and engaged their help to find a scheme.

In the interim, he has been trying to form branches of the Venturers throughout the Commonwealth. And he has had encouraging replies from the Prime Ministers of Australia, and New Zealand and from the Canadian trade department.

And 23 Tory and 12 Labour MPs are now to start stamping Britain in "Brains Trust" panels to support the scheme.

When the scheme is really rolling, he hopes there will be at least as much capital from member countries of the Commonwealth as from Britain.

He hopes to make his full plan public at the St George's Day rally.

"GO EAST, YOUNG RED!" URGE MALENKOV & CO

By LES ARMOUR

OUTSIDE GUM, Moscow's biggest department store, there was a surging queue this week.

Mostorg, the second biggest shop in town, drew crowds almost as big.

The 200,000 who thronged into GUM every day came to see salmon-coloured V-necked evening dresses and nylon underthings in electric blue. Mostorg was packing them in with "Await Me" cosmetics and "Jubilee of the Red Army" perfumes.

But at the Moscow terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad there was another kind of queue. The Trans-Siberian was offering free rides to the East to points one, two and three thousand miles from Moscow.

The two kinds of queue had one thing in common: both are part of a fire-bombing campaign to make life a little easier for the average Russian.

GUM and Mostorg were bulging with goodies as a sign that

Malenkov's campaign to pump more "consumer goods" into the market was paying off. But the Trans-Siberian was doing a booming business—because the underpinnings of the Russian economy are still shaky.

Between 1917 and 1940 industrial production rocketed 230 percent. But farm production rose only a bare 10 percent. It is still lagging just as badly.

In its last-ditch effort to swing the balance, the Kremlin has come up with what is perhaps the boldest plan in the history of man.

Already 173,000 pioneers have left on the project. More will follow as fast as they can be recruited.

Among them will be 100,000 young Communist leaders. They will spearhead the operation, bolster morale, and discipline workers.

To encourage the migrants, rates of pay will be high, and conditions will be as good as the planners can make them.

They have to. There is no room for failure. Unless grain and cattle production can be boosted upward, the Russians are going to find themselves with shops full of pots and nylons and nothing to eat.

Population is growing by leaps and bounds. Machinery is available to lift the standard of living well above the present level.

Everything is there—but the food.

Whole towns on wheels will follow the pioneers. They will include shops, newspapers, cinemas and houses—all caravan style.

Now that job is done and the swing is toward light industry and higher standards of living.

But the agricultural base for better living is just not there. The peasants never agreed to "Socialisation."

★ ★ ★

The solution, plainly, is to hit for the wide open spaces.

Russia has plenty of them—a vast plain stretching from the Volga to the Pacific; from the Arctic to the Chinese border and Turkestan.

In area, it is as great as the great North American prairie, and much of it is the same sort of country.

The North American prairie is now as carefully cultivated as a back garden and it sprouts great cities: Omaha, Kansas City, Winnipeg, Des Moines, Bismarck, Minneapolis. Most of the Russian prairie is a big blank.

It is a little colder and a little rougher. But it won't stay a blank for long.



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INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY SEMIFINAL BRILLIANT GOAL WITH TWO MINUTES TO GO GIVES PAKISTAN VICTORY

A brilliant goal by left-wing Dallah just two minutes before full time yesterday enabled Pakistan to eliminate the holders, England, and qualify to meet Portugal in the final of the International hockey competition.

After England had failed to convert a penalty bally in the 12th minute of the first half, and pressed their opponents into their own half for the greater part of the second half, the Pakistanis staged a rousing finish in the last five minutes of the game.

Suddenly taking the offensive, the Pakistan forwards broke through with a series of lightning combined thrusts. During one of these right-wing Omar managed to beat Reynolds after a desperate tussle and flashed the ball across the top of the "D".

Lated on the receiving end took a flat time drive which was stopped by one of the defenders, but Dallah followed up with a lightning along the ground drive which Boxall never saw until the ball had hit the

OUTSIDE CHANCE

The goal gave a deserving win to the Pakistanis who, on their form yesterday could be given an outside chance to upset the formidable Portuguese XI in the final.

Played at a very fast pace and with a superabundance of enthusiasm with its accompaniment of baseball and cricket strokes, yesterday's match was again in the main an exhibition of grand defence work by both teams.

To Pakistan's defenders, and particularly their two full backs, Farid Khan and Yahub Khan, must be credited the

major share of Pakistan's triumph.

For almost three quarters of the game they and the three halves stood up to the continuous onslaughts of the Army forwards and repeatedly came to the rescue at critical stages of the game with accurate first time shots.

In offence, the Pakistan forward line, which showed one change from that of last week was stopped by one of the defenders, but Dallah followed up with a lightning along the ground drive which Boxall never saw until the ball had hit the

ball in the "D", but at the end of the game they, and probably the rest of the team, must have spent some time wondering why they could not put the ball into the net even once.

The accurate first-time clearances shots of the Pakistani full-backs and halves had a great deal to do with it, but that was not all. An over tendency to hang on to the ball too long was a conspicuous weakness of the English forwards. Most times they had the ball in the "D" when it was either too packed or they were toounched together to do anything.

More attempts at getting the ball through the open spaces rather than through their opponents might have been more successful.

Smith at centre-forward and Teyen at left wing tried extremely hard and were easily the best of the forwards, while Perry at inside-right was the most brash among them.

In the defence, the England half line was outstanding with Petters a tower of strength among them both in attack and defence. Deserving special mention was right-back Taylor whose steadiness under pressure and accurate clearances pulled his side out of many a tight spot.

THE TEAMS

Pakistan: Kader; Y. Khan, F. H. Hussain, M. Omar, H. K. Ibrahim, A. M. Wahab, O. K. Dallah, Hanif.

England: Lt. Boxall; Taylor, W. Boxall; Reynolds, Petters, Forde; Homer, Perry, Smith, McMahon, Teyen.

POSTAL SHOOT

Colony Second In Revolver Competition

Hongkong was second in the Lynch-Staunton Challenge Cup revolver competition in the overseas rifle and revolver postal matches held in 1952, according to results of the matches received from the National Rifle Association in England by the Hongkong Rifle Association.

Hongkong's riflemen placed sixth in the Empire Day Challenge Cup and 11th in the Duke of Gloucester's Challenge Cup, the HKRA announced yesterday.

Following is the announcement of the HKRA:

In the revolver match, the winner of the Lynch-Staunton Challenge Cup and special silver medals was the Jamaica "A" Team with 351 points. The Hongkong Rifle Association "A" Team came in second with 321 points and was awarded the bronze medals.

The Malaya team will play exhibition matches at the New York Athletic Club on Friday night and at the Badminton Club of New York on Saturday afternoon.—United Press.

Identity Cards For Asian Games Athletes

Manila, Mar. 25. Procedures in admission, checking up and departure of about 1,200 foreign athletes who are to participate in the Second Asian Games were adopted yesterday in a conference between top local immigration officials and the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.

The conference agreed to take the following steps:

- Issue of identification cards to the participants and members of each retinue.
- Checking up of foreign athletic delegations to be done and facilitated by billeting them in the village in the Bulimian site, Quezon city, immediately north of Manila.

- Participants coming in without identification card but with regular passports will be processed right at the plate or airport.

Identification cards to be issued by participants will come from the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, and provided by the Immigration Bureau.

The Empire Day Challenge Cup and silver medals were won with 1,018 points by the Singapore team with Rifles SR (a) Manila with 1,011 points were second and Hongkong sixth. Ten teams entered.

HOME SOCCER

London, Mar. 25. Nottingham Town beat Ipswich Town 1-0 in the Third Division South match at Northampton today. This was the only English League football match played.

The Army beat the Royal Air Force 0-1 in an Inter-Services match at Wolverhampton.

TITLE FIGHT POSTPONED

London, Mar. 25. The European middleweight title fight between Britain's Randolph Turpin, the holder, and Tiberio Mitrì, of Italy, has been postponed.

The bout, arranged for April 19 in Rome, will now be held there between April 29 and May 3.

Jack Solomons, the London promoter of the fight, said here today that Mitrì had been operated on this morning for a boil on his arm.—Reuters.

BKFC TEAMS

The following will represent Club in their football matches next week:

- Wednesday v. Kwong Wah at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, April 1.
- Wednesday, Tipton, McDonald, Yeovil, Gainsborough, Chester, Shrewsbury, Macclesfield, Derby, Burton, Notts, West Brom, Stoke, Coventry, Birmingham, Middlesbrough, Liverpool, Newcastle, Derby, Preston, Blackpool, Merton, Walsall, Wrexham, Wigan, Walsall, Warrington.



Carruthers To Warm Up Against Fellow Australian

Sydney, Mar. 25.

An Australian world champion, Jimmy Carruthers, will fight a fellow Australian, Bobby Sinn, for the first time in the history of this nation, on March 29.

It is also the first time Carruthers will not be staking his world bantam crown since he won it from Vic Towell in Johannesburg on November 15, 1952.

More than 14,000 people are expected to pack Sydney Stadium to see the epic clash, to bring the gate to about £12,000. Carruthers will get 35 per cent, probably more than £4,000. Sinn will collect 15 per cent.

Chamroen Songkitrat at Bangkok on May 2 without a warm-up. An overweight limit of 120 lbs. has been set for the bout, which both boys expect to scale.

However, we would welcome Brooks in the meantime, he said.

Dr John McGinn, manager of Carruthers, wants a clause inserted in the contract stating that the fight shall not be stopped because of a cut eye without the permission of the chief second. This matter is being discussed by the promoters.—United Press.

NOT BEFORE NOVEMBER

Sydney, Mar. 25.

America's Nate Brooks and France's Robert Cohen have not much chance of a crack at Jimmy Carruthers' world bantam title before November.

The Australian has two important bouts lined up—a non-title heavyweight contest with Australian champion Bobby Sinn on March 29 and a title defence against Chamroen Songkitrat at Bangkok on May 2.

If he is still champion after the Bangkok fight, Carruthers

The second and concluding day of the Hongkong Jockey Club's Ninth Race Meeting, to be held at Happy Valley tomorrow, starts at 2 p.m. sharp. The first saddling bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

The main event of the afternoon is the Laichikok Handicap for Class 1 ponies over the two-mile post. In addition there are nine interesting handicap races with a novice event to open the meeting.

Here are my estimates of to be the "dark horse" here. National Glory (Mr C. F. Ng) is fully expected to improve vastly on his last performance.

FIRST RACE

Tunglwan Handicap: 1½ Miles. The opening event is confined to Class 7 ponies to be ridden by novice riders over the Champion distance. I think Bright Bay (Mr H. K. Hung) has advanced in condition to be a menace to the best in this race.

Without doubt major contention should come from easy-striding Fleetmaster (Mr H. K. Cheng) who, at 140 lb., will take a lot of beating.

Henrikette (Mr Parsons), if we remember its win in the Mount Nicholson Handicap over this distance for Class 8 ponies at the last meeting with Mr Kwock up, is not out of the running by any means.

Mabel (Mr Jaman-Kitchell) has been doing good early morning track work lately and its chances of scoring here are rather bright.

SECOND RACE

Tin Kee Handicap: From 1½-Mile Post.

This race is confined to Class 4 ponies. John Halifax (Mr Plumb) and Lawrence (Mr Kwock) impressed me with good early morning workouts. I particularly liked the way the former was moving and my vote goes to the chestnut pony.

Blue Bird (Mr C. A. Lee) can easily score if she can only run back to her best form and Tom Thumb (Mr C. F. Ng) also can be very near in this. Queen Helen (Mr K. Shih) is good for a long shot.

THIRD RACE

Laichikok Handicap: From 2-Mile Post.

This is the main event of the afternoon and will be contested by Class 1 ponies. Flirely (Mr Pote-Hunt) has been sharpened for this race and should be well backed.

Main threat is Ben Lomond (Mr Kwock), which gave a good performance last time out with Mr Boycott up.

Fire-glo (Mr Samarcq) is sharp and should be near.

Bonita (Mr H. K. Chuang) may upset all calculations.

FOURTH RACE

Shek Shan Handicap: From 1½-Mile Post.

I am in two minds as to which to select as the probable winner—Bitter Sweet (Mr Kwock) or Harvest Moon (Mr Wan Shek-ming). These two ponies appear to me to be slightly better than the others in this race.

Chelsea (Mr Liu) is good for a place at least and Czarni Delight (Mr Samarcq) may prove

as it is in perfect condition at the moment.

FIFTH RACE

Tai Kok Tsui Plate: One Mile.

I like the way Evergreen (Mr Chuang) has been going about her work and I think she will do the trick. Flims (Mr Liu) and Attractive Power (Mr Wei) should be very close, having undergone special preparations for this event.

Fortuna (Mr A. Noodt) and Ben Lawers (Mr Tsui) are not bad and Wild Honey (Mr Oliveira) may surprise them all in ordinary happens.

Possibility II (Mr Kwock) should have no difficulty in taking second place.

For the third position Tip Top (Mr Chen Poo) and Smiling Tiger (Mr Wei) should fight out the issue.

SIXTH RACE

Chungwan Handicap: From 1½-Mile Post.

In this sprint race for Class 7 ponies it will be a difficult problem to spot the winner. In view of its previous win in the Mount Butler Handicap over Six Furlongs at the Eighth Race Meeting, Flying Dutchman (Mr Tsui) will no doubt command the most support.

With other capable sprinters among the entries, such as Comet (Mr Kwock), Hawaiian Moon (Mr H. K. Hung), Rebel II (Mr Trevert) and Red Feather (Mr H. K. Chuang) the pace should be fast. The finish should be fought out between these five.

SEVENTH RACE

Laichikok Handicap: From 2-Mile Post.

This is the main event of the afternoon and will be contested by Class 1 ponies. Flirely (Mr Pote-Hunt) has been sharpened for this race and should be well backed.

EIGHTH RACE

Pokfulam Handicap: six furlongs.

I like the way Evergreen (Mr Chuang) has been going about her work and I think she will do the trick. Flims (Mr Liu) and Attractive Power (Mr Wei) should be very close, having undergone special preparations for this event.

Fortuna (Mr A. Noodt) and Ben Lawers (Mr Tsui) are not bad and Wild Honey (Mr Oliveira) may surprise them all in ordinary happens.

Possibility II (Mr Kwock) should have no difficulty in taking second place.

For the third position Tip Top (Mr Chen Poo) and Smiling Tiger (Mr Wei) should fight out the issue.

NINTH RACE

Yatman Handicap: From 2-Mile Post.

This race will be contested by Class 8 ponies.

The Tigress (Mr Samarcq), as it came in fourth in the Mount Nicholson Handicap over the Champion distance at the last meeting, has a great opportunity of winning this race.

Trade Wind (Mr H. K. Cheng) has shown improvement in morning gallops after winning the Windy Gap Handicap (First Section) over the mile at the Eighth Race Meeting for Class 9 ponies and will probably have a say at the finish.

Desert Gold (Mr Chen Poo) is a fast improving pony and should be worth a \$5 bet each way.

Strathpeffer (Mr S. W. Tang) also looks dangerous over this distance and might give the others a fight. Scrobo (Mr Plumby) and Rider's Wish (Mr A. Noodt) are also good enough to extend the above ponies.

TENTH RACE

Tsu Wan Handicap: One Mile.

The day's programme will be concluded with a race for Class 4 ponies. Judging from its last run over the two-mile post at the last meeting when it won and was later disqualified for crossing, American Carrot (Mr Starr Liu) should command strong support in the betting. I think it should account for this race.

It may, however, meet stern opposition from Solar Knight (Mr Pote-Hunt) which is good over this distance. Flora (Mr Samarcq) is running well during morning training and should be considered.

Then there is Fleeting Moment (Mr Chan Kit) which is fighting fit at the moment and can be depended on to make a fight of it.

Eudora (Mr H. K. Chuang) is also dangerous and must not be overlooked.

Adorable Atalanta and L'arc Triomphé can be regarded as outsiders.

ELEVENTH RACE

Pokfulam Handicap: six furlongs.

I like the way Evergreen (Mr Chuang) has been going about her work and I think she will do the trick. Flims (Mr Liu) and Attractive Power (Mr Wei) should be very close, having undergone special preparations for this event.

Fortuna (Mr A. Noodt) and Ben Lawers (Mr Tsui) are not bad and Wild Honey (Mr Oliveira) may surprise them all in ordinary happens.

Possibility II (Mr Kwock) should have no difficulty in taking second place.

For the third position Tip Top (Mr Chen Poo) and Smiling Tiger (Mr Wei) should fight out the issue.

Asian Athletes Warming Up For The Games

By "RECODER"

With a little more than five weeks left before the Asian Games in Manila, all the nations taking part are busy with trials from which their teams will be selected.

The appended tables show the best performances by Asian athletes since January 1 this year. It should be noted that the Japanese performances shown here are very weak in comparison to the Japanese normal.

The explanation is that the Japanese season is just starting. The first major Japanese meeting of the year—the Tokyo Championships, will be held over this week-end. This will be followed by the Japanese Asian Games trials the following week-end.

Hongkong's two athletes for the Asian Games, Stephen Xavier and Chan Wai-chuen, it may be noted, are very reasonably placed.

Best Asian athletic performances since the beginning of the year were as follows:

100 METRES DASH

10.4 M. Gabir (India)
10.5 S. K. Upadhyay (India)
10.5 R. Khan (Pakistan)
10.5 Balbir Singh (India)
10.7 Abdul Khaliq (Pakistan)
10.7 Karmal Singh (India)
10.8 Kiran Singh (India)
10.8 Jitender Singh (India)
10.8 Jagindar Singh (India)
10.9 J. B. Joseph (India)
10.9 Venkateswaran (India)
10.9 Hau Tien-tu (Taiwan)
11.0 Pedro Subido (Phil.)
11.0 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)

200 METRES DASH (Around a Turn)

21.7 Muhammed Aslam (Pakistan)
21.8 Stephan Xavier (Hongkong)
21.9 Ram Swaminathan (India)
22.0 Balbir Singh (India)
22.1 A. Silverio (India)
22.1 M. Gabir (India)
22.2 Balbir Singh (India)
22.3 Ivan Jacob (India)
22.4 Venkateswaran (India)
22.4 Cipriano Nocera (Phil.)
22.5 K. Upadhyay (India)
22.5 Surjan Singh (India)
22.6 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
22.6 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
22.8 Toru Kyoyuki (Japan)

400 METRES RUN

48.9 J. B. Joseph (India)
49.0 J. J. Jose (India)
49.1 Pablo Subido (Phil.)
49.2 Ivan Jacob (India)
49.3 Venkateswaran (India)
49.3 Jitender Singh (India)
49.4 A. Silverio (India)
49.4 Muhammed Aslam (Pakistan)
49.5 Mohan Singh (Phil.)
49.5 Venkateswaran (India)
49.6 K. Upadhyay (India)
49.6 Surjan Singh (India)
49.7 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
49.7 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
49.8 Balbir Singh (India)
49.8 J. B. Joseph (India)
49.9 Balbir Singh (India)
49.9 J. B. Joseph (India)
50.0 Balbir Singh (India)
50.0 J. B. Joseph (India)

500 METRES RUN

51.8 Birra Singh (India)
52.7 Balbir Singh (India)
53.1 R. Khan (Pakistan)
53.1 Gurmeet Singh (India)
53.1 A. Silverio (India)
53.1 M. Gabir (India)
53.1 Venkateswaran (India)
53.1 K. Upadhyay (India)
53.1 Surjan Singh (India)
53.1 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
53.1 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
53.2 Balbir Singh (India)
53.2 Jitender Singh (India)
53.2 J. B. Joseph (India)
53.2 Venkateswaran (India)
53.2 K. Upadhyay (India)
53.2 Surjan Singh (India)
53.2 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
53.2 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)

800 METRES RUN

134.5 Sohan Singh (Dhahan) (India)
135.3 Alam Zeb (Pakistan)
135.7 R. Khan (Pakistan)
135.7 A. Silverio (India)
135.7 K. Upadhyay (India)
135.7 Surjan Singh (India)
135.7 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
135.7 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
135.8 Balbir Singh (India)
135.8 Jitender Singh (India)
135.8 J. B. Joseph (India)
135.8 Venkateswaran (India)
135.8 K. Upadhyay (India)
135.8 Surjan Singh (India)
135.8 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
135.8 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)

100 METRES HURDLES

15.14 B. Birra Singh (India)
15.22 D. Ram (India)
15.22 S. K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 R. Khan (Pakistan)
15.22 A. Silverio (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
15.22 Balbir Singh (India)
15.22 Jitender Singh (India)
15.22 J. B. Joseph (India)
15.22 Venkateswaran (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)

5000 METRES RUN

15.18 B. Birra Singh (India)
15.22 D. Ram (India)
15.22 S. K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 R. Khan (Pakistan)
15.22 A. Silverio (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
15.22 Balbir Singh (India)
15.22 Jitender Singh (India)
15.22 J. B. Joseph (India)
15.22 Venkateswaran (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)

110 METRES HURDLES

15.22 D. Ram (India)
15.22 S. K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 R. Khan (Pakistan)
15.22 A. Silverio (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
15.22 Balbir Singh (India)
15.22 Jitender Singh (India)
15.22 J. B. Joseph (India)
15.22 Venkateswaran (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)

400 METRES HURDLES

15.22 D. Ram (India)
15.22 S. K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 R. Khan (Pakistan)
15.22 A. Silverio (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
15.22 Balbir Singh (India)
15.22 Jitender Singh (India)
15.22 J. B. Joseph (India)
15.22 Venkateswaran (India)
15.22 K. Upadhyay (India)
15.22 Surjan Singh (India)
15.22 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
15.22 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)

3000 METRES STEEPECHASE

19.26 D. Ram (India)
19.26 S. K. Upadhyay (India)
19.26 R. Khan (Pakistan)
19.26 A. Silverio (India)
19.26 K. Upadhyay (India)
19.26 Surjan Singh (India)
19.26 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
19.26 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)
19.26 Balbir Singh (India)
19.26 Jitender Singh (India)
19.26 J. B. Joseph (India)
19.26 Venkateswaran (India)
19.26 K. Upadhyay (India)
19.26 Surjan Singh (India)
19.26 Gaspard Azares (Phil.)
19.26 Jopie Timseel (Indonesia)

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 METRES DASH
100 METRES HURDLES
1000 METRES RUN
3000 METRES STEEPECHASE
110 METRES HURDLES

100 METRES DASH
100 METRES HURDLES
1000 METRES RUN
3000 METRES STEEPECHASE
110 METRES HURDLES

100 METRES DASH
100 METRES HURDLES
1000 METRES RUN
3000 METRES STEEPECHASE
110 METRES HURDLES



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO
 "HANYANG" ... Dairekoku 3 p.m. 27th Mar.
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ARRIVALS FROM

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 "FUKIEN" Tientsin 28th Mar.

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Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow 5th Apr. 6th Apr.

Liverpool & Glasgow 13th Apr. 14th Apr.

Liverpool & Dublin 23rd Apr. 24th Apr.

Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London & Hamburg 24th Apr. 25th Apr.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails Liverpool Rotterdam Arrives Hong Kong

S. "CALCINOUS" Sailed 27th Mar.

G. "ANTHOCYANUS" do 3rd Apr.

S. "CYCLOPS" do 6th Apr.

G. "PERSEUS" do 13th Apr.

S. "CALMOMEDON" do 20th Apr.

G. "ANCHISEUS" 24th Mar.

G. "CLYTONEUS" 3rd Apr.

G. "PYRRHUS" 7th Apr.

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"AJAX" do 3rd May

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"AGAMEMNON" 12th Apr. 4th May

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**NOTICE**

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.
 (Incorporated in Hong Kong)

Notice to Shareholders**Ordinary Yearly Meeting**

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Friday, the 26th day of March, 1954, at Noon, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1953 and the Auditors' Report thereon.

2. To sanction a Dividend in respect of the year 1953.

3. To elect Directors.

4. To appoint Auditors.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,

G. B. S. THOMSON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1954.

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HONGKONG to MARSEILLES in 24 days.

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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

—TO DISCOVER IT'S THE WRONG HALF—
 MANDRAKE'S IN THE OTHER PART!

THE STRATO-MEN HAUL BACK THE CAPTURED
 HALF OF THE ROCKET.

—ENRAGED, THEY SPEED AFTER HIM
 —BUT TOO LATE. HIS FRAGMENT IS FALLING TO EARTH—

FALLING—FASTER
 —AND FASTER—

Imperialist Regime Sought In Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 25.
 In a public hall at Osaka, in Western Japan, 160 former senior officers of the Imperial Army stood at rigid attention as the national anthem, pledging allegiance to the Emperor, blared through loudspeakers.

Before them, stood a former real head of the nation and not just a symbolic leader.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Throughout Japan in recent weeks, dozens of similar scenes have been enacted.

Ex-servicemen's (veterans') organisations, banned under the Occupation, are springing up all over the country.

Most of them want a return to the pre-war type imperialist regime with power centred on the Emperor and the central Government.

Liberal newspapers, noting the growth of these ex-servicemen's organisations, have written of the dangers of their rebirth and recalled the enormous power wielded by the great network of reservist and veterans' organisations in Japan before the war.

"FASCIST GROUPS"

Their reappearance coincides with a general resurgence of extreme right-wing groups.

It has reached such proportions that the Minister for Justice, Mr Ken Inukai, told the Diet that the re-formation and reorganisation of ultra-nationalist organisations was "under strict surveillance. These Fascist groups must be watched," he said.

The Justice Ministry's Public Safety Investigation Bureau reported to the Diet that the two main right-wing factions which have been divided since their appearance during the Occupation are now "moving towards unity."

Explaining that the right-wing groups are either revivals of pre-war bodies or groups formed as a "reaction to the post-war swing to the left," the report added that unity is likely to be achieved at the expense of the "old guard."

The younger generation, it said, is now demanding the power of office on the ground that the older members have had their opportunity and failed to use it properly. — China Mail Special.

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

Hongkong, 1st March, 1954.

This meeting will be followed by a discussion on the Club's future building plans.

By Mik

Dine At the

P.G.

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"SANHIA" due 15th Apr. sails 16th Apr. from Calcutta for Japan

P. & O./B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORMARA" due 2nd Apr. sails 3rd Apr. for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr & Basra direct. Other Persian Gulf Ports via Bombay

"ORNA" due 1st Apr. sails 3rd Apr. for Japan

E



Pictured just before they went aboard the P & O liner Corfu at Southampton recently are Mr. J. W. Tucker (left), a teacher of physically handicapped children at Blomsgrove, and Mr. G. C. Lewis, a mining engineer of Tredegar, Wales. They are going to join five other men in India in an attempt to climb the world's third highest mountain, Kanchenjunga, 28,146 feet high.

A rival expedition from the New Zealand Alpine Club, headed by Sir Edmund Hillary, will be making a similar attempt at the same time.—Reuterphoto.

The British Labour Movement: Past And Present

Review Of New Books By An Oxford Don, A Tory MP And An Educationist

London, Mar. 25.

Anyone interested in understanding the extraordinary survival of the British Labour party as a political force cannot do better than study its early history.

In "The Origins of the Labour Party," just published in London by Macmillan (21/-), Mr. Henry Pelling assembles from contemporary records a fascinating story of the years before 1900 when the most successful of the world's social democratic movements achieved its difficult birth.

The strength and toughness of the Labour Party lies in its combination of an intellectual socialist movement, marked by visionary idealism and radical aspiration, with the mainly conservative and individualist forces of the trade unions of manual workers. The intellectuals contributed brains and organising ability, and the trade unions brought their massive voting potential and their money.

Today the trade unions are still, on the whole, a "steading" element in the party, hostile to theoretical socialist solutions, interested mainly in preserving their bargaining position in the separate industries.

In 1900, when the Labour party was formed, the majority of trade union members supported the Liberal party.

They were satisfied that their Parliamentary interests were best cared for by exerting pressure on legislators of the traditional parties. But a series of judgments in the courts at about this time convinced many leaders of labour that they should have separate representation. They also had the means.

Mr. Pelling notes that the reserve funds of the trade unions stood at over £3,700,000 sterling in 1900, the result of some years of prosperity.

The scene at the 1899 trade union congress, which voted by a narrow majority for co-operating with the socialists, is thus described:

"When the resolution came before the Congress... it was earnestly debated for three hours... In the end a card vote was taken, and the figures were read out in a deep hush: 540,000 in favour, 434,000 against. At once pandemonium broke out: the supporters of the motion, realising the importance of their victory, expressed their feelings enthusiastically, climbing on the chairs and waving their hats and cheering... The great battalions of Coal and Cotton had been defeated."

Nine Spectators

Finally the foundation conference met on February 27, 1900, in London. The meeting place was the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, sometimes called "the cathedral of non-conformity," a few yards from the offices of the great daily newspapers in Fleet Street.

Yet, Mr. Pelling observes, the conference "was hardly noticed by the outside world." There were only nine spectators in the gallery when the meeting began. "The Times" gave it less than one quarter of a column.

The conference rejected a motion calling for socialism and "recognition of the class war." It deliberately chose the form of words "a distinct Labour group in Parliament."

It was not until 11 years later that the objections of the trade

Dunlop's Synthetic Rubber Plant

London, Mar. 25.

Dunlop Rubber Company has announced a £500,000 plant at Fort Dunlop, England, for the production of new synthetic rubber. It was announced here.

There will be produced on sufficient scale to try them out in tyres and other products.

Work on the site has already begun. The Director of the company said the plant was a valuable step towards establishing synthetic rubber industry in Great Britain.

Dunlop would continue its work in natural rubber. It was engaged in intensive research programmes on natural rubber in Malaya, he stated. — China Mail Special.

Another British working class institution, the Workers' Educational Association, comes under scrutiny in "Adult Education—Why This Apathy?" from Allen and Unwin (10/-). It was

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

GOOD WEEK FOR HK SHARES

Small Losses Yesterday

UNDERLYING FIRMNESS NOT DISTURBED

By A Special Correspondent

Share prices again advanced with the increase in business on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this week and despite yesterday's slight setback the basic firmness of the market was not disturbed.

The features of the week included the firmness of Hongkong Banks (and it is noticed that on the London market, Mercantile is also doing well) and a number of new "highs" in the utilities section.

Up till yesterday the week's turnover was the highest this month and certainly higher than any week in March last year.

Yesterday's profit-taking did not amount to much and, on the whole, losses were fractional.

Hongkong Banks closed yesterday at \$1,895 to \$1,700, their continued firmness is attributed to a number of reasons including the shortage of scrip, the virtual parity in yields with utilities, the strength of gilt-edged stock on the London market, and, not the least, hopes of an increased dividend one of these days. Mercantile is well noticed, as being maintained at around £26 (quoted yesterday at £20 1/4) and one wonders whether this is the influence of the Hongkong Bank's strength or is there something more specific?

In the Utilities section, Electrics at \$32 1/4 have been firm and Telephones at \$29 70 were at a peak level during the week before dropping back to \$29 20 yesterday. Chin. Lights at \$18 70 to \$16 80 were again in demand this week and ended at very good rates.

There is a market rumour that Macao Electric is going to increase its dividend substantially this year after a disappointing 80 cents distributed last year (in 1951, \$1.40). This would account for their recent firmness. Yesterday's price was \$32. Last November they had not mustered more than \$10.60.

TRAMS' BONUS?

Trams hit a peak of \$29 this week before reacting to \$28 80 yesterday. The company issued a good report last week-end and there are high hopes in the market of a bonus issue. Its profit for last year was \$5,016,515 or \$2,6751 more than in 1952. Last November they had not mustered more than \$10.60.

INDUSTRIALS

There is a market rumour that the British Working Class was sufficiently overcome to permit publication of a programme of public ownership of industry.

The fact was that the British working class as a whole had no use for the conception of violent revolution. Only those who recognized this could effectively set up a movement to form a Labour Party," says Mr. Pelling.

The author is a fellow of Queen's college, Oxford University.



Socialism as understood by the British working class is "the very opposite of Soviet socialism," says Mr. Leopold Amery, the veteran Conservative statesman, in a new book, "A Balanced Economy" (published by Hutchinson—12s. 6d.).

The Soviet kind of socialism deliberately uses incentives and compulsion backed by severe penalties.

British socialism "is humanistic, evolutionary and, at bottom, individualist. It has never thought of Socialism as an instrument of national power, or of production as its supreme aim. It has thought of the State as a mechanism by which incomes could be equalised by taxation, while nationalisation secured both easier working conditions and profits to be redistributed in social benefits," says Mr. Amery.

He calls for a revolutionary overhaul of the national system of public finance.

NEW RUMOURS

Wheelerocks' shares have spent the week between \$7.90 and \$8.10—yesterday's rise was caused by new rumours of the Japanese debt settlement. There is no fresh news from the company on this question however.

Shewa, Tomes (agents for Wheelerocks in Singapore) has bought a controlling interest for the company in Moulins, Singapore (no connection with Moulins, Hongkong).

There was a little relief in the Finsbury this week at the suggestion thrown out by the Financial Secretary, Mr. G. Clarke, in his reply to the unofficials in the budget debate that Government may draw from reserves to some extent to finance development projects, coupled of course with hope that this will not

London Foreign Exchange

London, Mar. 25. Foreign exchanges today closed as follows:

New York 2.81-11/18-2.8114
Montreal 2.735-2.7375
Amsterdam 10.25-10.2515-10.2516
Helsinki, Finl. 11.731-11.7325
Brussels 14.025-14.0251
Copenhagen 14.425-14.4251
Oslo 14.51-14.5114
Stockholm 14.545-14.5451
Zurich 14.235-14.2351
Others United Press.

Open interest: 5,922 contracts.

Contract No. 6 8
May 6.60
July 6.60
Sept. 6.60
Oct. 6.60
Jan. 6.60
Mar. 6.60
April 6.60
May 6.60
July 6.60
Sept. 6.60
Oct. 6.60
Dec. 6.60

Spot (cents per lb. cif NY ex-duty) 6.60

Open interest: 1,922 contracts.

Contract No. 8 8
May 7.04
July 7.04
Sept. 7.04
Oct. 7.04
Nov. 7.04
Dec. 7.04

Spot (cents per lb. cif NY ex-duty) 7.04
Open interest: 7,304 contracts.

United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES Chicago, Mar. 25. Chicago trading prices.

Wheat, No. 2, Red 2241-2245
Spot May 223 1/2 (H) 221 (L) 221 1/2-221 1/2
July 221 1/2-221 1/2
Sept. 221 1/2-221 1/2
Oct. 221 1/2-221 1/2
Dec. 221 1/2-221 1/2

Corn, No. 2, yellow 1551-1555
Spot May 1551-1555
July 1551-1555
Sept. 1551-1555
Oct. 1551-1555
Dec. 1551-1555

Soybeans, No. 3, yellow 3078-3082
Spot May 3078-3082
July 3078-3082
Sept. 3078-3082
Oct. 3078-3082
Dec. 3078-3082

Open interest: 2,300 contracts.

Contract No. 8 8
May 120-125
July 120-125
Sept. 120-125
Oct. 120-125
Dec. 120-125

Open interest: 2,300 contracts.

United Press.

New York flour, 300 lbs. sack 814.00
Open interest: 814.00 contracts.

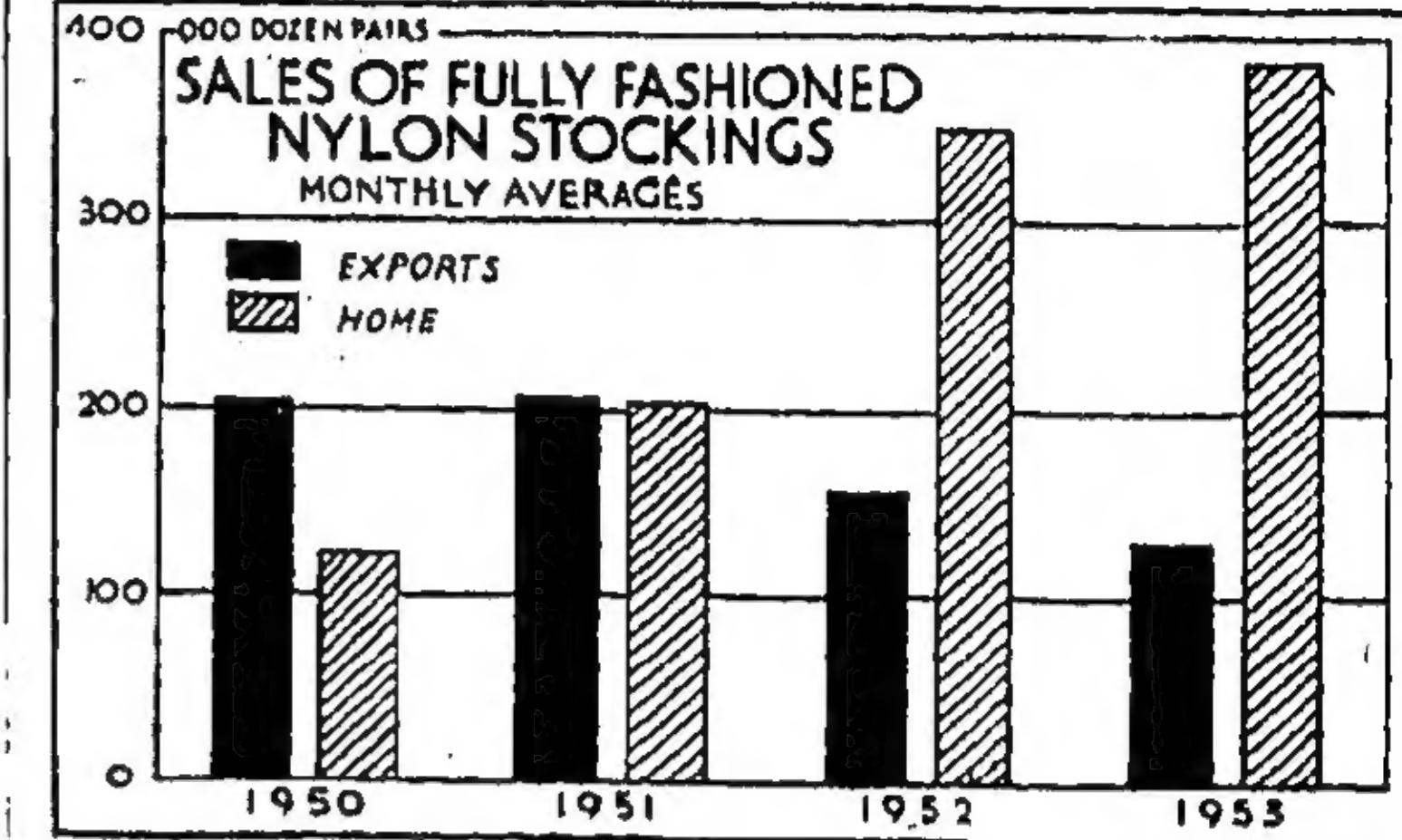
United Press.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Nylons Prepare For Battle

This article, written by a "Financial Times" correspondent in London, reviews the position of the British nylon spinning industry and some of the problems it is up against in the lead of which is competition in exports from the West German industry.

The production of nylon stockings is increasing in Britain but exports have fallen sharply. While finished goods are being snapped up at home just as fast as the factories turn them out, the correspondent believes there is a case for a cut in manufacturing costs as the price of the yarn is only 1/6d per pair of nylon stockings.



NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Mar. 25.

The decline in stocks carried through its third session today, with less severity than in the past two sessions and with the brunt of the damage borne by rails.

Heavy selling in Pennsylvania Railroad dropped that issue 5% of a point to a new low for the year at \$15 3/4 and helped unsettle the rest of the market. It closed at \$16.

Pennsylvania was the most active issue on blocks ranging to 10,000 shares, reflecting directors' failure to declare a dividend at the usual time yesterday, and announcement today of an \$8,386,887 deficit for the first two months, compared with a \$3,847,565 profit last year.

Turnover today of 1,720,000 shares compared with 1,900,000 yesterday and with 2,180,000 on Tuesday when profit-taking in the recently strong aircrafts set off the decline.

Aircrafts today continued active but net changes for most were small and mixed.

OILS MIXED

Oils had a few sizable moves either way. Seaboard ran up 2 points and Honolulu Oil a point. Richfield lost a point and Texaco Company was down 3/4.

On I-39 issues traded, 350 were higher and 485 lower, with 10 not high and eight at new low for the year or longer.

The N.Y. Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,670,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 370,000 shares. Dow Jones closing averages were:

30 industrials 206.40
20 rails 99.30
15 utilities 52.27
12 stocks 112.20
10 bonds 100.87
Comm. future price index 181.03
—United Press.

MORE IN SHOPS

But increased supplies of polymer will be available from June of this year, and by early September there should be a noticeably larger number of nylons in the shops.

There are, in fact, more ready, though not yet enough to turn the balance of advantage in favour of the customer. The supply of yarn to the hosiery manufacturers has increased slightly, and the number of nylon stockings exported has fallen, as the diagram shows.

While allocations of yarn were under the control of the Board of Trade, they were made proportionate to each manufacturer's export performance. But when this system finished it was replaced by a voluntary undertaking to export at least 20 per cent of the production of fully-fashioned nylons, and 10 per cent of the seamless varieties.

Until December of last year this agreement was fulfilled; but the stimulus to export was inevitably less pressing, and the fall in total exports was sharp.

Manufacturers had, it is true, to meet a suddenly erected wall of tariffs and quotas, designed to protect the domestic hosiery industries in foreign countries, and they encountered at the same time strong competition from other exporting countries, particularly Germany and Italy.

But with the retailers at home clamouring for larger supplies, and in the knowledge that sharp internal competition would follow the increase of yarn supplies in the summer, manufacturers were not loath to switch their attention for the time being from foreign customers to those at home.

FUTURE PRICES

Competition is bound to come, and keen competition at that. The 154 firms that make nylons in the U.K. are prepared in a sellers' market, and there may well not be room for them all to prosper when conditions change. The large manufacturers with a national reputation may be better placed to meet competition.

Whether competition will affect prices immediately depends to some extent on the price of the raw material. The price of yarn has not been changed since 1950, and British Nylon Spinners have no statement to make on the future.

But in any case the cost of the yarn is only about 1/6d in the price of a pair of nylon stockings, and there should be room for economy in other directions.

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CHINA MAIL

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Page 10

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1954



JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

CARAVAN PEOPLE

FOR the last year or two George's home has been a caravan stuck in a field on the outskirts of a prosperous Home Counties town, where caravan dwellers rate about the same with neighbouring householders as un-touchables would in a Brahmin home. There George lived with his wife and three children.

"Those caravan people," he said scornfully. "Been in prison, half of them, I wouldn't be surprised."

In the case of George, they would have been quite right. He had been in prison, more than once. But now he seemed to have reformed. He worked in a bakery in the town, and worked to everyone's satisfaction.

He seemed to be saving money, too, for one day last summer he arrived home at the caravan site driving a hand-some motorcycle combination.

New Status For E. Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

ourselves against any change by force."

Senator Marcel Plaisant, Radical Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council of the Republic (Upper House) told the financial evening newspaper Information, that M. Vinogradov had told him this during a recent private talk.

M. Plaisant said the Ambassador told him: "We want an era of peace—we must redress the economy of our people to give it a better life."

"Who is that chap?" the police asked. George could not tell them. Next morning at the Lambeth court, he pleaded guilty to receiving the machine, knowing it to have been stolen.

It had been missed from outside a house in South London, in the early hours of one morning last summer.

"His story is that he bought it in July," said a police-officer, to Mr. Rowland Thomas, QC, the magistrate, "from a man he met in Camberwell."

"The prisoner," the officer went on, "has seven previous convictions. The last was in 1952, but I gather he's been in and out of trouble with the police since then. His employer has come up here to speak to you if you would like...."

THREE MONTHS

"GEORGE's employer, who had made such a long journey on his behalf, went into the witness-box. "This man was a very satisfactory worker," he said. "I've tried to keep him out of trouble...."

"But you found it hopeless?" The employer shrugged, to avoid having to say yes.

"What do you want to say?" Mr. Thomas asked George.

Will You See Inside Your Shoes?

To continually wear wrongly-fit or hard feeling shoes for mere cheapness is a "COSTLY" gamble on your own health. To avoid such sad consequence, you had better discard such miserable shoes you're wearing, and visit MODE ELITE the only house in town which exclusively features 100% genuine imported footwear originals with superb steel arch and airform construction soles as important for walking and dancing comfort, thereby imparting "HAPPINESS" to your tired feet. Choose your perfect-fit shoe with such modern scientific sole construction at MODE ELITE who would never defraud you with a pair of domestic copies. NOTE ALL SPURIOUS IMPORTED SHOES ARE NOT-BUILT OF ARCH AND AIRFORM CONSTRUCTIONS... SEE INSIDE THE SHOES BEFORE BUYING THEM, and THEN YOU WOULD NO LONGER BE A VICTIM.

To be "SURE" of getting real perfect modern shoes, try them on at MODE ELITE. For popular priced modern shoes do try on those from Rockette, Miss Hollywood, Fortunet, Velvet Step, etc., priced for "QUICK SALE" from \$40 to \$55 a pair. For superior quality shoes then try on those from British Breveite, Paradise, etc. Scores of new spring and summer colours and high styles NEVER seen elsewhere in town are available for you to make a discerning choice. We invite you to see the whole collections now while size ranges are complete. All beautiful high fashion model shoes are shown at request of bona fide patrons... shoes are sold at strictly one price and mostly can be matched with genuine French handbags also shown at special request. BEAUTIFUL GAGE STRAW HATS JUST UNPACKED.

MODE ELITE

22 Queen's Road C.

Tel. 24052

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GRINDHAM at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

DEPOSIT CLAIM

Evidence By Bank Sub-Manager

Further evidence was given this morning by Mr R. P. Mardulyn, Sub-Manager of the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient), Societe Anonyme, of Edinburgh House, in the action before Mr Justice J. Reynolds in the Supreme Court in which the Bank are defendants in a \$2½-million deposit suit brought by the China Mutual Trading Co., of 13-27 Ice House Street.

Plaintiffs are claiming the return (with interest) of H.K.\$2,590,171.90, being the balance of margins paid in connection with the importation of certain goods into Hongkong.

Alternatively, they claim the equivalent in Hongkong dollars of US\$440,504.43, or damages.

The defense is that the margins had, at the request of the plaintiffs, been converted into US dollars and that they were held by the defendant in US dollars in the United States. As a result of the freezing regulations passed in December, 1950, the monies had become blocked. They were paid to plaintiffs' account which was blocked.

Mr Mardulyn, who had dealt with exchange applications in his earlier evidence, when he pointed out that once the Exchange Controller approved of an application, it became an exchange permit, was asked about the requirements of two conditions endorsed on the document.

He explained that the second condition came first in order of importance. The AE form became a permit to buy, in the present case, United States dollars at the official rate only when the holder of the approved document had sold to an authorized bank at the official rate the equivalent US dollar amount appearing on the document. The applicant obtained his US dollars from the open or free market where he had to pay more than the official rate. Once an applicant had acquired US dollars and sold them to an authorized bank, he was given an acknowledgement, called an exchange certificate, clearly mentioning the amount sold and the person or firm who had sold.

With the permit and exchange certificate in his possession, a holder was entitled to go to any authorized bank in Hongkong and there purchase for immediate or forward delivery part or total of the amount in US dollars mentioned in the exchange permit because it might so happen and frequently did happen, said witness, that the amount of the exchange certificate was far in excess of the amount of the exchange permit. In other words, one certificate might be used for several purposes, he said.

OBJECTION

After witness had gone on to enlarge on the procedure, Mr Percy Chen, for plaintiffs, asked the Court to record his formal objection to the evidence as to what the Exchange Controller did or did not do.

The Court made a note of Mr. Chen's objection.

Witness said that if an importer held a permit and an exchange certificate from an authorized bank, he could go to any other authorized bank and buy his exchange. Asked what reason there was for an importer in possession of an exchange certificate from one bank to go to another authorized bank to buy his exchange, witness replied that another bank might give the importer more favourable conditions, such as smaller margins.

The hearing is continuing.

Naturalisation Conferred

The privilege of British Naturalisation has been conferred on the following persons by H.E. the Governor, it was announced in the Government Gazette today: C.Y. James Lee (foreman); Mr. Li Che-kong (merchant); Miss Pang Choy-yeo (teacher); Mr. Lee Ying-sang (managing director); Dr. Bee Hoat-leck (medical practitioner); Miss Pooh Lai-lung (nurse).

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



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"Mom, will you quit stuffing him every night? I want to find out if he loves me or just the goose liver!"

SHAREHOLDERS ARE TOLD...

Wharf & Godown Co. Had "A Thin Year"

A warning that unless conditions improved the company might not be able to maintain a \$4.50 dividend next year was sounded by Mr. R. Gordon, chairman of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting of shareholders held this morning at Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

Mr Gordon said that the company had experienced a "decidedly thin time" during the past year with the result the net profit was less than half of 1952.

He stressed that the Wharf & Godown Company was much more than a storage concern and that "if we are able to be ready to serve our clients efficiently when the tide turns we must maintain our organisation in first class condition."

The chairman's printed statement read:

Last year your Chairman in concluding his speech stated that until the political clouds in the Far East cleared away and trade regained a more satisfactory level we would have to resign ourselves to a lean period. Unfortunately the clouds still hang over us and in the past year we have experienced a decidedly thin time. The best that can be said of 1953 is that the tonnage of cargo discharged in the Port during the year was only slightly less than that for the previous year.

During the year there was an appreciable increase of 20% in the number of ships handled by us, the total for 1953 being 1,058 compared with 837 in 1952. The cargo discharged however did not show a comparable increase, the respective tonnages, being 633,413 in 1953 and 617,412 in 1952. In 1951, however, the tonnage discharged was 801,485; these figures give a very clear picture of the depressed trading conditions in the Colony. Again as in 1952, the proportion of ships discharging in the stream increased as compared with those handled at the Wharves but, due to the increase in the total number of vessels handled, we berthed at our Kowloon premises 61 more ships than we did the previous year and our revenue from that source shows a very slight increase over 1952. It is interesting to note that while the total tonnage of general cargo discharged in the Port during 1953 shows a decrease of 8% as compared with 1952 cargo actually landed to our premises increased by 3%. The variation is slight, but I think is not without significance.

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I am pleased to say that our lighterage business was well maintained; our earnings being up by about 6% compared with 1952. The slight gains under these headings however were more than offset by a decline in storage receipts; in these days of reduced cargo handling our major source of revenue is from storage and the decrease in the

Balance of our Working Account in 1953 is entirely due to the fall in receipts under this head.

This is understandable in view of the stagnation in cargo movement during the year due to the general recession in trade.

ECONOMIES EFFECTED

I should like to emphasize, however, that our undertaking is not merely a storage concern. In normal times it is from the handling of vessels and cargo that we derive the majority of our revenue and our property has been developed and equipped to cater for all branches of port working. If we are to be

able to serve our clients efficiently when the tide turns we must maintain our organisation in first class condition.

Economies have, of course, been effected wherever possible, and our operating costs have been cut by 30% since the beginning of 1952.

All our properties, equipment and craft have been kept in sound condition. During the past year we disposed of at a profit six lighters which had been in service for many years and which had become uneconomical in maintenance. A new electrical cargo conveyor ordered in 1952 was delivered and installed in our No. 1/2 Godown. The rail-way system, lighting equipment and gantries for No. 5 Wharf were all completed and the

Wharf has been in operation since August. With the completion of No. 5 Wharf reconstruction during the past year, rehabilitation of our properties is now completed and capital expenditure will be negligible during the year to come.

Our Chairman then proposed payment of a dividend of \$4.50 per share, free of tax. This was seconded by Mr. R. A. Watson and passed unanimously.

The appointments of Mr. J. H. Hamon, Mr. H. Kidderstone and Mr. T. Flanagan, the Directors of Radio Hong Kong, were confirmed on a proposal by Mr. H. W. Woods, seconded by Mr. G. G. Gillies and Messrs A. C. Offenbacher and T. E. Wilson who were retiring in rotation, were re-elected on resolution by Mr. J. F. Keen.

Mr. Keen carried the motion by acclamation.

A proposal that Mr. J. F. Keen, Mitchell, Mitchell & Co., Ltd., be re-appointed to the Board of Directors of the Company was carried by acclamation.

One hundred and twenty-four shareholders were present at the meeting.

Mr. Gordon said: "I am grateful to all the shareholders for their support and co-operation throughout the year and I hope that we may be able to maintain our organisation in first class condition next year." ■

THE FIGHT
that
FINISHED
the CHAMPION

WHAT have been the moments of greatest drama in the thrill-packed world of boxing?

One man can give an answer to that question better than most. GEORGE WHITING has watched many of the great fights of our time.

And from all the occasions that have roused the crowds to hysteria or fury he will never be forgotten. They are the nights that saw the beginning of the end of seven men with the world at their feet.

How did these men slip from their golden pedestals? READ the first instalment of The Fight That Finished the Champion in the China Mail

• TOMORROW •

RELIGIOUS LEADER HERE

His Holiness Swami Kavishwar Nityananda of Kotagiri in the Nilgiris, well-known religious leader and Tamil poet, was among the passengers who arrived in the mv Victoria from Bombay this morning en route to attend the World Religious Congress opening in Japan next month.

His Holiness, who was accompanied by Mr. Hirachand Lalanchand, also a religious leader, will deliver a lecture at the Hindu Temple here on Sunday morning before flying to Japan on Monday.

A son of a wealthy Brahmin family of Colombo, the Swami is a graduate of Cambridge University and did post-graduate work in chemistry at a German university before devoting himself entirely to religion. He is the founder of the Tapas Ashram (temple) at Kotagiri.

As a religious leader he has more than 300,000 followers in India, and preaches on the unification of the human spirit and universal brotherhood based on the philosophy of Adwaita.

The Swami, who is one of the greatest present day Tamil poets and a well-known astrologer as well, was welcomed by members of the Indian community who included Mr. T. M. McIlwain, President of the Hindu Association; Mr. B. Ditta, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Giwanli and others.

The World Religious Congress opens at Shimizu on April 3 and will be attended by leaders of all religions.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6, Time Signal and Programme Summaries, 6.00 C.G.T.; Artistes' Matinee, 6.30 C.G.T.; Chinese Stories with News, Views, Interviews, Stories and Music, Produced by Rosemary Richardson (Studio); 6.45 C.G.T.; Radio Broadcasts, 6.45 C.G.T.; Radio Songs, 6.45 C.G.T.; Preparations, 6.45 C.G.T.; Lee, Assisted by Denis Bray and Lee Wai-lan (Recorded); 6.45, Tip Top Times presented by Jean; The Hits of the Week; 7.15, Artistes' Studio; 7.30, Artistes' Discourse (Baritone); 7.30, Twenty Minutes from the Concert Master; 7.30, Hong Kong Quartet; 7.30, Paddy Sheehan, The Team; Anne Marden, Faith Butler; John Little, Stan Lloyd (Recorded); 7.30, Weather Report; 7.30, Weather Forecast; 7.30, Weather News (London, Relay); 8.00, Special Announcements; 8.15, Music as performed by the British Council (Studio); 8.15, Radio Songs, 8.15, Music Lovers Hour—Classical Requests presented by Curtis Hindson (Studio); 8.15, The Legend of the White Horse and the West; 8.15, Arnold, Toybeyne; 8.15, The Psychology of Encounters (BBC); 10.30, Boulevard Cafe; 10.30, Radio Songs, 10.30, Weather Report; 11.00, Time Signals; Radio News (Relay); 11.00, News Talk (London, Relay); 11.00, Special Announcements; 11.00, Music as performed by the British Council (Studio); 11.00, Time Signals; Music Lovers Hour—Classical Requests presented by Curtis Hindson (Studio); 11.00, The Legend of the White Horse and the West; 11.00, Arnold, Toybeyne; 11.00, The Queen; 11.00, Close Down.

Obstetricianists

Several joint doctors were fined \$100 each by a panel of judges at the Medical Court yesterday for failing to observe medical ethics in their treatment of patients.